

Ninth Series, Vol. V; No. 36

Monday, May 7, 1990
Vaisakha 17, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price · Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 7, 1990/Vaisakha 17, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Updated Technology

*719. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to identify areas in which outdated and obsolete technology is the main cause retarding the pace of economic development;

(b) if so, the outcome of such study; and

(c) the priorities fixed in this regard and the corrective steps taken or contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Ministry of Science and Technology) had carried out a number of studies to examine the status of technology in industry, in particular, through two specific schemes namely: National Register of Foreign Collaborations; and the Technology Absorption and Adaptation Scheme. Some of the studies completed include areas such as steel, cement, synthetic fibres, fertilizers, tyres, material handling equipments, mopeds, batteries, certain drugs and special chemicals. The objectives of these studies were to assess the technology content in the concerned industry, adaptation made, efforts to absorb technology and possible measures required to upgrade the technology so as to contribute to our economic development.

These studies have highlighted the priority programmes and corrective steps that could be taken to upgrade technology, in particular relating to aspects such as energy savings, productivity and efficiency improvement. This has further resulted in the studies being disseminated to the concerned Government Departments, industries and other organisations for better appreciation of the status of technology and evolving measures to avoid the setting in of technological obsolescence in industry.

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, there are two indicators of prosperity in the world. Without any introduc-

tion, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards developing and developed countries. I would like to know whether he intends to adopt the techniques which are being adopted by the world and as a result of which other countries are heading towards progress? This may help India join the selected band of developed countries and being prosperity to the common man. I would also like to know whether the studies undertaken in technological fields are adequate? I am asking this question especially because no such studies have been undertaken about the industries which produce essential commodities and essential consumer items. Is the Government considering to adopt modern techniques being adopted in other parts of the world?

[English]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Sir, the Government is fully aware of the problems which the Member has raised. Even as early as in 1983, the Government issued a comprehensive technology policy statement. As a result of this, two bodies have been formed. One called, National Register of Foreign Collaboration and another called Technology Absorption and Adaptation Scheme. Both these Committees, consisting of experts on the Subject, have analysed how to get information from abroad, improve our technological outputs, quality and above all see whether it is necessary to import these technologies or how they can be indigenised? So, these very powerful bodies within the Ministry have been submitting various reports on various aspects. Now I would like to give an idea to the hon. member about the reports for identifying new areas to make our country as modern as possible. They range from chemicals, petro-chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, electronics, engineering industries, meteorology, transport and various miscellaneous items. There is a list of Technology Status Reports which are at present in the country. They range from hand tools, fire glass, etc. The list is a very long one. If he wants, I can lay it on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some industrial houses are using obsolete and out-dated technology for production in the country and they try to ensure that modern technology is not imported into this country lest their industries should be adversely affected? Limited Foreign exchange reserves and use of foreign exchange received from N. R. Is. on the import of consumer items curtails the import of modern technology. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take steps to increase it?

[English]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: The member is right that quite often the imported technology becomes obsolete very fast. But I think it is the business of our experts here to constantly update the technology so that it becomes comparable to what is happening in other countries. It is for this very purpose that these committees have been formed in the Government of India where obsolescence is identified. There may be some industrialists who would like to keep the old technology going. But it is our business to point out to them that eventually they will be the losers.

SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: I am glad that the hon. Minister has mentioned about adaptation of technology in his reply. But what happens in an area like computer? Although we have agreements regarding technology transfer, this technology grows obsolescent before we can adapt it to our needs. But, I think this is due to lack of adequate facilities for research and development and the speed with which it is adapted to our needs. What are you doing about it?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: The hon. member is right that in certain technologies like electronics the obsolescence is very fast; even before we absorb a technology from another country, a new range of technology comes into existence. Now a question asked is how to solve this problem. The hon. member

is quite right that we can solve this problem. The hon. member is quite right that we can solve this problem only through our research. We have research units in the country. But, unfortunately, the biggest contribution of our research has been in the line of softwares. In hardwares, we have a long way to go. All these problems have been identified. I think, within the next ten years, we have to make up what we have lost through our various commissions that we have formed.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

My problem while appreciating the induction of technology, arises from the quality of economic development. The answer that the hon. Minister gave is that they want to modernise their economy. I take a very strong exception to this view. The problem in our economy is not to be viewed in terms of modernisation at all. Therefore, my question is this. What are your needs for economic development? Have you ever assessed the need of technology from that point of view? That is, for the development of the people of the country and not in terms of how modern and comparable we are in certain exceptional fields with the rest of the world.

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Sir, I think, there is a direct relationship between the quality of life and the use of modern technology. Just to say that you can get on with obsolete technology or an old fashioned technology, and the life of the people improve is a far cry. We must constantly, like in various other developed countries, be on the look out for modern technology. Automatically you will find that the economy also improves.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that Indian brains are doing wonders abroad as talented persons are not encouraged here and they are forced to go back even after their return to India. I want to know whether any scheme to encourage and reward such talent has been formulated by the Central Government so that brain-drain could be checked? I wish that Indians

who are working wonders abroad could stay in India and bring glory to the country.

[*English*]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Sir, the hon. Member is right. There is a fantastic brain drain in the country and the country has suffered very heavily from a lot of very brilliant people not staying in the country to help in development. I would like to ask a question. Is it simply the facilities we have created that will keep people or the social structure in our country which is causing this brain drain? I must say that even in the schools, in the houses, parents encourage and say: 'you are a clever boy, go to America'. And he goes to America thinking that is the final achievement. Very few people, including the hon. Members here, really encourage the fact that they should stay in the country right from the beginning. This is the fault.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU:

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister and the Government to the fact that the third world countries are constantly used as dumping ground for foreign collaboration in the guise of taking their technology. What steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that only state-of-the-art technology is given to us? What incentives are being given so that the best brains are used in R & D and made them to stay back in the country to help in R&D?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Sir, the answer to the first part of the question is that we are having some system by which obsolete technology is not dumped here. We see it is of a high quality. This is what I referred to in the answer to the main question. There are two bodies which have been created by the Government of India mainly to see whether the technology that is coming in is an old technology, unnecessary expensive technology. We have to depend on the experts within the country to help to solve this problem.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: In our country we have got old technology, modern

technology and high technology. We have also got Research and Development. We are adopting a set of science and technology. All these components are needed for technological development. For hi-tech it requires hybrid induction. The objective of hybrid induction for Research and Development is to reduce the high cost of the product. I want to know whether the Government is proposing to develop such a technology by which we will be able to reduce the high cost of the product either because of import or the technology which you have adopted and developed will be used in such a way by which we will be self-sufficient in respect of technology.

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: I think, the hon. Member has raised a very important question is the sense that R&D is necessary for any industry if it has to improve efficiency and bring down the cost. But unfortunately, except in Government industries, the R&D effort in private industry has not been all that effective. That is why, our costs are probably high which the hon. Member has referred to. It is important that all industries, whether in public or private sector, have an R&D group mainly towards reducing the costs. I think, the Government has been insisting that there must be R&D units in all the industrial organisations.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: When it requires higher cost investment for industrial development, what the Government of India is going to do to give all that priority in the allocation for R&D?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: It is noticed that the amount of money being spent by industry towards R&D is less than 4 per cent. That is perhaps, a little too small yet. In fact, larger amounts have to be invested and get help of good people who can see connection between R&D and industrial production.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Those of us who have come from technology schools, feel very sad about the affairs in the country. Lop-sided growth whether in economy or agriculture is

the root cause of political imbalance in the country.

And here not only import but motivation is important. The question of technology is connected with our thrust on self-reliance and indigenous growth because a country of 800 million people cannot live by import. You have to evolve everything by yourself. today you will find from tomato paste to tooth paste, for everything we depend on collaboration. May I know from the hon. Minister whether they will put a total ban on all foreign collaborations with multinationals, for five years and ask our national laboratories to develop the technology so that we can compete in this modern world?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: The hon. Member, perhaps, has taken a very pessimistic view of the development in the country. there is a lot in the country which is absolutely indigenous and made out of the genius of our young people, young scientists and technologist. So there is no need for such a serious alarm that the hon. Member is raising. I do agree that a lot of import is taking place on the basis of foreign knowhow which is also available in the country. But it is the effort of the industrialists to make use of Indian know how which is sometimes of quality and sometimes not of quality also. The world is getting smaller in which, I think, world trade depends on inter-dependence and not simply on self-dependence.

Preservation of Forests

*721. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the legal and developmental measures undertaken by the Government to protect and preserve the forests have been successful so far; and

(b) the new measures to be undertaken by Government, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and its amendment in 1988 has been successful in bringing down the annual rate of diversion of forest land for non-forest use from 1.5 lakh hectares (based on 30 years data for 1951-1980) to 15,400 hectares (based on data for 1980-1989). As per studies conducted by Forest Survey of India using satellite imagery, the extent of dense forest cover has increased by 16,456 Sq. Kms. between 1981-83 and 1985-87. Development measures include various afforestation schemes by which it has been possible to afforest approximately 1.77 million hectares of land annually during the VIIth Five Year Plan as against 0.93 million hectares annually during VIth Five Year Plan.

(b) Measures taken to protect and conserve forests are given below:-

1. The National forest Policy, 1988, lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment.
2. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.
3. A centrally sponsored scheme is under implementation to help the States to develop infrastructure for protection of forests.
4. Alternative sources of energy are encouraged to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.

5. Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture etc.
6. Import policy for timber has been liberalised.
7. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
8. Accent on Social Forestry and wasteland development to provide alternative sources of fuel, fodder and timber to rural communities.
9. Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:-
 - (i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of tree crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
 - (ii) To consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1,000 metres, at least for some years.
 - (iii) to identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
 - (iv) to set apart 4% of the geographical area of the country as protection area in the form of wildlife sanctuaries, natural

parks, biosphere reserves etc.

- (v) To take measures for protection of forests from fires.

10. National Wasteland Board has been set up as a agency for implementation of wasteland development programme by re-forestation of degraded land and restoration of ecological balance.
11. Amendment to the Indian forest Act, 1927 as well as the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is under consideration of Government.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have gone through the statement. Here there is a change in some of the policy matters. I would like to know whether the Government is going to amend the Forests Act of 1988 keeping in view the stringent measures which are there to protect the rights of the Tribals in the forests as well as other concessional measures which have been incorporated over the years from 1962 to 1988, but are not being implemented and because of which the Tribals are put to lot of difficulties.

SHRINILAMANIRAO TRAY: Sir, there is no contemplation of amending the Forests (Amendment) Act of 1980 and 1988. On the other hand the Government are now thinking to bring forward a comprehensive Forest Law, amending certain sections of the old Act of 1927 which is now under the consideration of the Government. All these matters were referred to the Inter-Ministerial Committee. They have gone through it and they have suggested certain amendments and it is now before the Cabinet.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the forests were destroyed or the forest area has been reduced because of shifting cultivation adopted by the tribals in the forests. There are about 5000 forest villages within the forest areas. Sir, the Government sometimes reserve the forests in the name of

national park etc. without keeping in mind the tribal people living inside the forests. This has happened recently when they wanted to cultivate. Before the enactment of Act of 1952 the tribals thought that the forests are their right. Therefore, Sir, here the question is: How to settle the tribals, those who are adopting shifting pattern cultivation as well as those who are living in the villages within the forests. What type of measures are you going to take to solve the problems faced by them?

SHRINILAMANIRAO TRAY: Sir, these matters concerning the protection of the rights of the tribals in the forest area are actively being considered by the government and for that Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted and they have given the Report. In the Report they have laid down certain principles as to how the interests of the tribals in the forest area could be protected.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Sir, I would like to know through you from the Hon. Minister what is the total percentage forest area as per the Report of the Forests Department and what is the Report of the Remote Sensing Agency about the total forest area under the forests? Secondly, a situation has come where now we have to protect the forests from the Forests Department officials itself because they are the biggest dangers to the forests. Will the Government consider involving villagers and tribals for the protection of the forests? Will the Government give them the right to protect the forests and enjoy the benefit?

SHRI NILAMANI RAO TRAY: Sir, as per the Report, the Forest area in the country is 75.18 million hectares, which works out to 22.8 per cent of the geographical area of the country. The estimate made by the Survey of India and the National Remote Sensing Agency gives the figure for the actual forests area as 64.20 million hectares, which works out to 19.52 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. Now, I would like hon. Member to repeat the second part of his question.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wants to know how to save the forests from the Forests Department Officials and how to guarantee the rights to the tribals?

SHRI NILAMANI RAOUTRAY: Sir, that thing has also been taken into consideration. The Ministerial Committee have also gone into that and they have also suggested ways how to help the people in the forest areas, specially the tribals and the rural people living there, and that will be immediately looked into.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has declared some areas of Vidharba particularly the pastures in Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Garh Chirauli districts as forest land. Forest Conservation Act has been enforced there, as a result of which irrigation and other projects are held up. A committee was constituted by the Government last year for this purpose. I would like to know whether the committee has submitted its report?

MR. SPEAKER: A separate notice is required for it.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: My question in this regard is whether Government will consider constituting a committee to consider the question of keeping these pastures called 'Jhurpi Dungal' out of the purview of Forest Conservation Act?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You reply to the second part of his question.

SHRI NILAMANI RAOUTRAY: Sir, as regards the Jhurpi Dungal, at the moment I have no such information. I want a separate notice for that.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, the Kerala Government is continuously violating the environmental and forest laws in the land. The Chimini Project, which has not been

cleared by the Environment Department of the Government of India....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: How can he reply to that?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: This is a Government of India concern, Sir....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister can reply, I have no objection.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: The Chimini Project has not been cleared by the Environment Department of the Government of India and there is a clear cut instruction from the Central Forest Commissioner, Bangalore that the trees should not be cut. There is also a Stay from the High Court of Kerala that the trees should not be cut. But the cutting of the trees is going on unchecked.

MR. SPEAKER: About this specific question, the Minister must be in dark. How can he reply to you?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: My specific question is about the Chimini Project.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to know what is the correspondence with the State Government, you give a separate notice. How can he reply to that? He wants a notice.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: This is a major problem in Kerala, Sir. Secondly, there is a decision that after 1974 if any encroachment is there on the forest land, permission will not be given and patta will not be given. Now again that issue has been reopened and sent to the Government of India. Even without the Government of India giving any permission, they have started giving permission to all the encroachments. It is a very serious thing. If the encroachment is going on, Kerala will become another desert. So, what decision has the Government of India taken in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: Can you reply to the second part of his question?

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY: Sir, so far as the second part of the question is concerned, if the hon. Member can pass on any specific instance to me, I will certainly look into that and see what action is taken. But so far as the other parts of the question are concerned, I humbly submit that they do not arise out of this question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already ruled that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two aspects of the question. One relates to Forest Conservation and the other is concerned with its development. Besides other reasons, one of the reasons for felling of forests is that non-conventional sources of energy are not increasing rapidly and the people fell forest trees for use as fuel. Sir, so far as the question of development is concerned, afforestation is undertaken every year by the officers of the Forest Department. Funds are allocated from the World Bank for this work. But a year later, you will find that hardly 5-10 per cent of the forest trees so planted survive. Afforestation work is not taking place at the desired pace due to lack of proper maintenance and protective care. Since the felling of forests continues in spite of the Forest Conservation Act having come into operation, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government would develop non-conventional sources of energy, such as Gobar Gas, Solar Energy, etc. in coordination with other concerned departments or Ministries? Secondly, forest conservation work or afforestation work is not taking the form of development due to negligence on the part of the forest officials. What action will be taken by the Government against the officials due to whose negligence plants wither away? I would like to know whether any instance of withering away of saplings planted under afforestation programme due to lack of proper maintenance has come to the notice of hon. Minister. If so, the number of guilty officers against whom action has been taken by the hon. Minister?

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY: Sir, it is a fact that in certain areas such violation are being made and it is also a fact that there is a dearth of firewood and fodder which are in great demand by rural population and for that afforestation is absolutely necessary and towards that end, the Government is paying attention. We have taken up social forestry programme for the purpose. I think that would greatly help the people in rearing forests in those areas(*Interruptions*).....

[*Translation*]

SHRI A. LARANG SAI: Sir, this question concerns us. I have been raising my hand for quite some time. Please give me also an opportunity to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to the entire country, not to you only.

SHRI A. LARANG SAI: We are more related to the forests so we have a right to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: But that hardly enhances your right.....(*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the forest will be protected by enactment of laws and amending the present forest laws. The forest which was previously within the State List was brought under the Concurrent List. Now, after bringing it under the Concurrent List, the Government are not able to protect the forest in the country. When there was forest, there was no forest department and when the Forest Department came into being, there is no forest. The forest is being denuded. So, Sir, some integrated programme should be evolved because protection of forest is related to other economic and social problem. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is proposal to bring forward a comprehensive amendment to the Act in order to protect the forest and also to expand

the forest area of our country? The Government should see to it that some effective percentage of our land area should be under forest. I think it is now something about 13% and it should be 35% or so. I would like to know whether the Government will evolve some integrated programme to protect the forest in our country like IRDP, NREP, cheap fuel to the poor people and to give the right to protect the forest to the tribals, to the people of that area so that they can protect the forest and they can have certain percentage of forest produce from the forest areas.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY: Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Member that this is a problem which needs an integrated approach and therefore integrated efforts will have to be made. So far as the forest Act and its working are concerned, at different places, they just work in the opposite direction. Therefore, it has been thought proper that the old Act of 1927 which is about 62 years old, has now created confusion in the sense that several States also, in the meantime, have enacted laws in their own States and they are in conflict with the Central law. Therefore, it is proposed to bring the various points in an integrated form in order to amend the Forest Act of 1927. The original Act itself is more than 62 years old. Some States have other parallel Acts, some other States have amended the original Act from time to time. It is, therefore, essential to have a comprehensive legislation which could be uniformly applicable to all areas so that there will be appropriate provisions because in the mean time many social changes have been brought about. So, those things are not in the old Act. The old Act should be amended in a comprehensive way taking all these things into consideration. In the mean time we had also consulted several States. A Committee was formed. The Committee went into it and they consulted several States on what type of amendment will be made so that it will suit the people specially the tribal people and people in the forest areas so that they can look after the forests, rear the forests and protect the forests and the common interests will be safeguarded with the help of voluntary organisations also.

[Translation]

SHRI A. LARANG SAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want to be active participant in forest development. Afforestation in hilly tribal areas is putting obstacle in their development. Even a small dam requiring half acre of forest land cannot be constructed under the Forest Preservation Act. Every day, tribals have to travel from one village to another. But a road cannot be constructed connecting the villages as forest land is required for it. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some land will be left for constructing of roads for connecting tribal villages in these hill areas? Will some land be provided for construction of dams and roads in tribal areas? Will some relaxation will be given in respect of tribal areas?

[English]

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY: Sir, these are the things which I have stated earlier, but because of these difficulties and harassment to the people specially the Adivasi people, we have been thinking of bringing about a comprehensive scheme where they can be protected specially the tribal people.....(Interruptions). For tribal people we have taken special care to look into their difficulties, specially their tradition, the way they are utilising forests and the way they are utilising the products of the forests specially the minor forests and specially the roads which are laid there. These are now being obstructed and in order to sort out their difficulties, that Committee was appointed and that Committee has given a report.....(Interruptions).....

[Translation]

SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government of India will direct the State Government not to dispossess the tribals their forest land, which has been under their possession for a long time and whose land is submerged due to construction of irrigation dam in the tribal areas of Rajasthan, pending decision and formula-

tion of a clear cut policy by the forest Department in this regard. Their hutments in the hilly areas are being burnt down and they are being forced to leave the place. They are meted out inhuman treatment. How tribal participation in the development of forests is to be ensured? Will the hon. Minister elucidate the matter?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Routary, he asked regarding the cooperation of Adivasis.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY: Sir, the policy is to enlist the cooperation of the Adivasis and how that cooperation can be achieved, how that can be done, that aspect of the question will be examined.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 722 - Shri Shantaram Potdukhe - Absent Shri Dilip Singh Ju Deo - Absent.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, it is a very important question which should be taken up. There should be some precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: You are to persuade them to stay on, Prof. Soz. Now, Question No. 723 - Shri Srikantiah.

S. S. C. Examination Centre at Hassan (Karnataka)

*723. SHRI H. C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Karnataka where the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) conducts its examination;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open an examination centre of the Staff Selection Commission at Hassan in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) the Staff Selection Commission conducts its major

examinations at six centres in Karnataka, namely, Bangalore, Shimoga, Dharwar, Mangalore, Mysore and Gulbarga.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

SHRI H. C. SRIKANTIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I request the Hon. Prime Minister to consider Hassan also as one of the centres.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, we have noted it.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the number of examination centres of Staff Selection Commission in Rajasthan?

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to Karnataka.

[English]

It does not flow from the main question.

Speedy Implementation of Code on Breast Feeding

*724. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the appointments to high position in various official bodies with a view to ensure speedy and affective implementation of code on breast feeding accepted by Government long ago; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) No appointments are envisaged for implementation of the "Indian National Code for

Protection and Promotion of Breast Feeding" adopted on 19 December 1983.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I put this question with a specific purpose because In fant code was adopted by the W.H.O. in 1981 and a clear policy was underlined that the Government should restrain the manufacturers from giving misleading advertisements in respect of baby food that the artificially manufactured body food is as nutritious as mother's milk for the babies. Besides, this code is needed more in a poor country like ours than in any other developed countries. It is because that there is scarcity of fuel in our country and there is problem in keeping the bottles clean with boils water. The people here are poor. As they keep adding water in the cooked pulses to feed their children, they think they can feed their children by diluting the milk powder in cold water. So, it is very necessary to adopt such a food code in India. But what happened here? In 1986, a Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in this regard, but it was not carried and was allowed to lapse. We apprehend that this Bill was allowed to lapse by the previous Government under pressure from the multi-national baby food manufacturing companies.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

....(Interruptions).....

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: I would like to know whether the Government will revive that Bill and ensure its passage at the earliest? Since this is the "Year of Girl Child"....(Interruptions).....please listen, we are large hearted. Alongwith the daughters, we want the welfare of sons also. For saving the lives of infants, it is necessary to pass this Bill. Will the Government pass this Bill by reviving it?

SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all aware of the feeling of the hon. Member and welcome it also. It was not the

intention of the Government to deliberately allow the Bill to lapse.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: It was the intention of the previous Government....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Subhashini Ali, this is Minister's maiden reply. Please hear it....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: The production, Supply and Distribution of Infant Food and Feeding Bottle Bill was prepared in 1986 after consultation with the concerned Ministries and Departments and it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18th of November 1986. Being placed at a low position in the agenda paper, it could not be taken up and passed. I would like to tell the hon. Member that our Government is making efforts in this regard and we will make every effort to bring this Bill.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for her reply in the House. This was her maiden reply and all of my colleagues appreciated it, but I would like to know from her the time by which the Bill would be introduced in the House. The advertisements being brought out by the baby food companies in the country are unparalleled. In other countries, we come across such advertisements, in which, it is claimed that

[English]

Baby milkfood is as good as or even better than mother's milk.

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like to know the time by which this new bill would be introduced.

THE MINISTER TO LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member

knows....(Interruptions).....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Why is he interfering in matters concerning ladies?

[English]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: I have no objection.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: As the hon. Member may be knowing, penalty clauses will also be there in the provisions of the Bill and all the points would be considered and taken care of while passing the Bill. It would also be looked into as to which Ministry would be responsible for the implementation of this law. If it is a matter concerning the Health Ministry then it can frame rules to implement the Act. Similarly, it is also a matter concerning the Law Ministry. Thus, it would take time to look into all these aspects. This process would take about three to four months, but the Government definitely intends to bring forward this legislation.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will it be introduced in the House before the end of 1990?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, it would be brought forward before the end of 1990?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister and the august House need not wait so long, as I have already introduced a similar Bill as a Private Member's Bill. Last week, it figured at serial number two in the ballot and, therefore, it could not be taken up for discussion. I would like the government to adopt that Bill and introduce it as a Government Bill. Will the Government endeavour to introduce the Bill and get it approved in this very session?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Be it his Bill or any other hon'ble Member's Bill, Government Bill has first to be examined and only then it is introduced for the consideration

of the House. You should give some time for the examination of the Bill.

[English]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: I want to refer to the original question. I would like to know whether the Government will issue any executive order pending finalisation of the introduction and passing of the Bill in Lok Sabha. This code was approved by WHO in 1981 and subsequently adopted by the Government of India in 1983. Can it be enforced by the executive order?

(b) there is a nexus between the producers of Baby milkfood and the Government. The major producer of baby food is NDDDB itself. There are other multi-national companies like Nestle, Hindustan Lever, Voltas etc. There is nexus between the NDDDB and the Government of India in the concerned Department. I want to know whether the Government proposes to take any action against the companies which manufacture baby milkfood, pending finalisation of the Bill?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, code of conduct is after all a code and how is it possible to enforce it, unless it is passed by the House?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that you can enforce it through an executive order.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: At the moment, it is not under consideration, but we shall introduce the Bill and get it passed as soon as possible.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I think, the Minister does not realise the fact that way back in 1981, the WHO Assembly had adopted the code on breast feeding on the insistence and personal support of the then Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I may bring to the notice of the hon.

Minister, through you, that on 24th March, 1988, in this House, I was personally assured by the Government that action would be taken, and the Code would be drafted and the Bill would be laid, brought before both Houses and it would come on the statute book within that year, 1988. Now again I am hearing a similar assurance from a different Government. But unfortunately the forces that worked at that time still dominate and hold the same position. What is important is that one must realise the milk Maharaja's control in the whole affair. It is not so simple as many may think that it is a simple Act that has been brought in or withdrawn or a matter for flippancy which deals with either breast-feeding or feeding-bottles. It is not so. We are seeing official adulteration of a fundamental necessity which every child irrespective of whether it is male or female needs and it is being done with the blessings of the most powerful cooperative sector, the dairy cooperative sector, where Amul Maharaja really runs the show. What is important is, after it came in as a Bill in Rajya Sabha and was passed, it was allowed to go to sleep, essentially because of the lobby that exists in the bureaucracy with the connivance of the multi-lateral corporation.(Interruptions)..... Are you supporting the Amul Maharaja?

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

....(Interruptions)....

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Unfortunately they do not even follow. The issue is that there is no use having an assurance on the floor of the House that we are going to have a Bill this year. The original question which was put was "Are you going to review the appointments to high positions in various official Bodies with a view to ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the Code on breast-feeding accepted by the Government long ago?" The answer to that is "No appointments are envisaged for implementation." they should have understood the question. The question that was directly or indirectly put to you was certain officials are involved in collusion with multi-

nationals to ensure that this Bill, this Code, does not become a legislation. We know who the Amul Maharaja is. One does not take the name. Will the Government take steps to remove those officials who are hand in glove with multi-nationals to ensure that adulteration of milk continues in India?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has said that this reply was given in 1988 itself. I have repeatedly said in the House that if we go into the doings of the previous Government, it would give rise to many controversies. The hon. Minister is well aware of the previous Government's actions and the reasons for not doing it. I am responsible for the actions of my Government and on behalf of the Government, I have already said that the Bill would be introduced before the end of 1990. We would be definitely incorporating the penalty clause in that Bill. So far as the Member's allegation that many officials are in collusion with the multi-nationals to ensure that this Code or Bill does not take the shape of law, is concerned, I would like to say that if the hon. Member is in possession of any such information, he should give it in writing and we shall take action on it.

[English]

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: The Government thinks that it will take some time for the enactment of the Act. But will it stop the advertisements, as far as TV and radio are concerned, about baby food and all that?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard, we had written to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and they have raised some objections, but I am getting the matter re-examined.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO: It is known to every one of us that the strength of our culture is

the affection and the family-borne love between the mother and the child in the society.

Even in those advanced nations, in spite of the material growth and prosperity there, even the richest also are craving for the same love and affection between the mother and the child. When this is to be the background, is the Government now thinking in terms of making it as a statutory condition for promoting this breast feeding? It should be done unless the health of the mother doesn't permit.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the bill is introduced, we shall discuss it in detail.

Super computer from U.S.A.

*725. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of super computers being purchased from the USA; and

(b) the purposes for which these are to be used?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Purchase of one super computer from USA is visualised, in addition to the one already purchased by the Department of Science & Technology for development of numerical models for medium range weather forecasting and other meteorological purposes.

(b) The Super Computer System proposed to be purchased is for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and is expected to be used to enhance the research

capabilities in various frontline fields such as atmospheric science, crystallography, computer science, bio-engineering etc.

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether tenders were floated for the purchase of super computers and, if so, which were the countries who filed the tenders? Was U.S.A. also one of them?

[English]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Sir, the answer is in the affirmative. One tender came from America and one from Japan. The tender which came from Japan was not continued and so we are thinking of the American one.

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when countries like the Soviet Union, Japan and France, whose excellent computers are world-famous filed their tenders, why is it that we did not purchase the super-computers from any of these countries and instead gave preference to the American one?

[English]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: It is true many countries produce computers. But the question is the computers of which type we are asking for, which can deal with meteorological problem, with the advance research problem which are at the forefront of science. Other countries do not produce it. It is only the Americans and the Japanese produce it. That is the point....(Interruptions).....

SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, one of the major constraints of our super computer is lack of adequate software because of the unique architecture. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what efforts are being made to develop adequate software for our diverse needs. Since this question has been listed under Defence, I would also

like to ask one question. The point is super computers are very good tools for simulating war strategies. What efforts are being made to develop software for evaluation different scenarios of war strategy?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Regarding software for any computer, think this country has a very high reputation. If anything India is looked upon, it is for soft-ware and it is looked upon as a software country. For many of the super computers, if we have to develop software, we will do it. We have got brilliant team. There is no question of shortage of manpower. With respect to the question relating to Defence, which he has asked under the main question, it is a soft-ware question. It is a matter of developing this. When we will prepare software for other countries, certainly we will do it for our country.

Awards for Outstanding Literary productions

*726. **PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:**
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in 1988 had instituted some annual awards to be given to authors of outstanding literary productions by its teachers;

(b) If so, the details thereof, and

(c) details of recipients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three awards each were instituted for publications of teachers in the areas of (i) content (subject matter) and (ii) content of teaching. The value of the awards were Rs. 1000/-, Rs. 750/- and Rs. 500/- respectively.

(c) Twelve entries were received for the academic year 1988-89. None of them was found by the national level committee which evaluated them to be of the desired quality and hence no award was given for the year.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, I would like to point out that the provisions that govern these awards are vague. It is not related to the periodicity of the award and the period during which a publication should have been published. The content area remains undefined. Will the hon. Minister come out with the relevant clarifications as to why work in manuscript has been excluded from consideration zone?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: These awards were instituted in the year 1988 and entries were asked for. Twelve entries were received. And at the preliminary stage, they were found to be unsatisfactory for giving the awards. That is why, awards were not given.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: My question is why have the manuscripts been excluded from the consideration zone?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: All the twelve entries have been taken. If he wants a list about all the entries, I can give that. First is the entry of Shri D. Ojha, PGT (Sanskrit), Kendriya Vidyalaya, Rajkot-four articles published in magazines and journals. Second entry is from Mrs. K. Kalavathi, PGT (Chem), Kendriya Vidyalaya, Minambakkam- a science article published in a journal. Third entry is from Shri K. Appukattan, PGT (Eng.), Kendriya Vidyalaya, Pattam- A sketch. Like that, there are 12 entries. They have been duly processed by the Scrutiny Committee. There was no other entry and because that was not received, there is no question of some manuscript being left out and something entered into.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Pollution of Ganga

*718. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of tons of coal powder being sprinkled by industrial units and engineers at Gangotri and Gomukh, the points from which Ganga originates;

(b) if so, the action taken against the units and engineers who indulge in pollution of Ganga;

(c) whether there is any law providing for punishment of persons found guilty of pollution in Ganga; and

(d) if not, the steps contemplated to bring forward a legislation for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action can be taken against such persons under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Literacy Amongst Women In Backward States

*720. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of literate women in educationally backward States;

(b) the extent of rise in the percentage

of literate women during the last decade; and

(c) the steps taken and contemplated to raise the percentage of women literacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A Statement showing the literacy rate of women in the ten educationally backward states, according to 1981 census is given below.

(b) The literacy data is collected through decennial census. The rate of female literacy registered an increase from 18.69% in 1971 to 24.82% in 1981. As the last census was held in 1981, the extent of rise in the percentage of literacy among women after 1981 census will be known on the basis of census report of 1991.

(c) Keeping in view the policy for removal of disparity in access to educational opportunity suffered by women, several strategies have been initiated recently to promote women's education throughout the country with emphasis on women in rural and tribal areas. Some of these are as under:—

(i) *Mahila Samakhya*: The basic thrust of this programme is to create a mechanism whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims at involving women in the process of educational planning at the village level and providing education inputs like non-formal education centres, training of village school teachers and production of educational material. This project has been launched in 10 districts, 3 each of Gujarat and Karnataka and 4 of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) *School Education*: In the school education, measures taken for promoting education of the girls

- include recruitment of more women teachers for primary schools, incentive schemes like distribution of free textbooks and uniforms, free education to girls upto Class VIII in all government, local body and aided schools, and upto class X in most of the States/Union Territories.
- (iii) *Non-Formal Education:* Ninety per cent assistance is released by the Central Government for running of Non-formal Education Centres for girls in the 10 educationally backward states, the remaining 10% being met by the State Government concerned.
- (iv) *Adult Education:* Specific steps taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programme include:—
- mobilisation of women learners to generate an environment to ensure enrolment of at least 50% women in adult education centres;
 - appointment of large number of women adult education functionaries such as Instructors and Preraks even by relaxing the existing minimum educational qualifications;
 - involvement of a large number of voluntary agencies especially those working for women;
 - more attention by Shramik Vidyapeeths to women workers;
 - special orientation and training of women Instructors as effective agents for promoting women's equality;
 - provision of opportunities for retention of literacy skills and application of this learning for improving their living conditions;
 - involvement of Central and State Social Welfare Boards with adult education programmes; and
 - production of films on female literacy and empowerment, and their telecast through Door-darshan.
- The State Governments have been advised to take action accordingly.

STATEMENT

Literacy Rate of Women in Educationally Backward States

Sl. No.	State	Female Literacy Rate
1	2	3
	INDIA	24.82

STATES

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 20.39 |
|----|----------------|-------|

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Female Literacy Rate</i>
1	2	3
2.	Assam	***
3.	Bihar	13.62
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.88
5.	Madhya Pradesh	15.53
6.	Orissa	21.12
7.	Rajasthan	11.42
8.	Uttar Pradesh	14.04
9.	West Bengal	30.25
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.32

*** Census could not be held in Assam due to the disturbed conditions prevailing at that time.

Process of Review of New Education Policy

*722. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO:

Will the PRIME Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process for the review of the New Education Policy has since been set into motion;

(b) if so, Government's thinking on the proposed review and whether it will cover Education at all levels—right from Primary to College; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The modalities for the review of National Policy on Education, 1986 are being worked out.

[Translation]

Facilities to Farmers Participating in Social Forestry Programme

*727. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

"the Statewise details of the facilities being provided to the farmers partici-

pating in Social Forestry Programmes?"

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The Social Forestry Programme is implemented in all the States. An important component of the programme is promotion of farm forestry. Farmers are provided seedlings free or at subsidised rates and given technical advice and other help as well as training for raising seedlings and nurseries, planting, etc. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance facility to the banks for extending loans at concessional rates to the farmers for raising nurseries and for planting on private wastelands.

In addition, assistance is provided to the farmers under different schemes of the Central Government as given below:

- (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Decentralised People's Nurseries, small and marginal farmers are provided subsidy to cover the cost of raising seedlings.
- (b) Financial assistance is extended to the Voluntary Agencies for raising seedlings and planting on the lands of (small and marginal) farmers belonging to the target groups.
- (c) Degraded farmlands are included under the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects.
- (d) Tree Growers and Farm Forestry Cooperatives are being promoted on a pilot basis.
- (e) Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers and

those belonging to the weaker sections of society, are encouraged to raise private nurseries and to do tree planting.

- (f) Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme, subsidy is provided to the private farmers for taking up reclamation of degraded lands for farm forestry, pasture development and raising of nurseries.
- (g) Under the programme of 'Soil Conservation in the Catchment Areas of River Valley projects', assistance is given for tree planting on the lands of private farmers falling within the identified watersheds.

Smuggling of Uranium

*728. **SHRI RAM PRASAD CHAUDHARY:**
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether uranium is being smuggled out of India to China and America via Nepal;

(b) whether Government have detected any cases of smuggling of uranium and other commodities from India to Nepal during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The entire mine and mill complex at Jaduguda is already under the security of the Central Industrial Security Force who are on duty round the clock. The place where the product comes out from the plant is fenced and guarded by CISF personnel in all the three shifts to prevent theft of uranium concentrate from Jaduguda.

Expenditure on Festivals

*729. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise details of amount spent by Government during 1988 and 1989 on various festivals of art and culture organ-

ised abroad by India and the cultural festivals of other countries organised in India;

(b) whether the expenditure on these festivals has since been audited; and

(c) if so, the salient audit observations made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). Only the expenditure on the Festival of India in Japan has been audited so far, in April-May, 1989. The Audit Report has not been received so far.

STATEMENT

<i>(a) Festival of India in the USSR (July 1987-July 1988)</i>		
1.	Inauguration	Rs. 92,77,182.00
2.	Exhibition	Rs. 3,54,09,535.00
3.	Seminars	Rs. 1,25,000.00
4.	Travel and Contingency	Rs. 4,09,76,021.66
5.	Publicity	Rs. 1,12,43,972.62
6.	Closing event	Rs. 49,16,633.00
7.	Expenditure incurred by other departments	Rs. 4,30,00,00.00
Total:		14,49,48,344.28

Festival of India in Japan (April 1988-October 1988)

1.	Performing Arts, Inaugural and Closing events	Rs. 60,16,505.00
2.	Exhibition of Tribal Art Folk Art and Crafts	Rs. 30,00,000.00

3.	Exhibition of Indian Architecture	Rs. 5,00,000.00
4.	Exhibition of Court Court Costumes	Rs. 15,00,000.00
5.	Exhibition on Birds and Animals in Indian Art	Rs. 22,25,000.00
6.	Contemporary Art and Tagore Exhibition	Rs. 31,63,650.00
7.	Textile Exhibition	Rs. 17,00,000.00
8.	Exhibition on crafts for the home	Rs. 15,00,00.00
9.	Film Festival	Rs. 25,00,000.00
10.	Publicity and Travel	Rs. 42,68,454.00
11.	Contingencies	Rs. 8,04.460.00
12.	Expenditure incurred by Indian Embassy in Tokyo	Rs. 20.00,000.00
Total		Rs. 2,91,78,069.00

*Festival of the USSR in India
(November 1987–November 1988)*

1.	Inaugural	Rs. 6,80,00,000.00
2.	Travel, Accommodation and Contingency	Rs.12,65,00,000.00
3.	Exhibitions	Rs. 66,00,000.00
4.	Seminars	Rs. 9,80,000.00
5.	Publicity	Rs. 78,00.000.00
Total		Rs.20,98,80,000.00

*Festival of France in India
(February 1989–January 1990)*

1.	Inaugural	Rs. 1,65,23,000.00
2.	Exhibitions	Rs. 44,08,000.00
3.	Publicity	Rs. 28,84,000.00
4.	Closing event	Rs. 56,00,000.00

5.	Seminars	Rs. 4,80,000.00
6	Films	Rs. 19,28,000.00
Total		Rs. 3,18,23,000.00

Complaints about Irregularities in Nehru Yuva Kendras

*730. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No.6106 regarding allocation of funds to Nehru Yuva Kendras and state:

(a) the names of the Nehru Yuva Kendras in respect of which there are complaints of irregularities; and

(b) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Names of Nehru Yuva Kendras are Deprojee, Jahanabad, Banda, Mahendergarh, Data, Barmer and Sivaganga. The services of Youth Coordinators of Deprojee, Jahanbad, Banda, Mahendergarh and Datia, and Accounts Clerk of Barmer have been terminated. Recovery of the misappropriated amount has been made from the Youth Coordinator and Accounts Clerk of Sivaganga.

[English]

Educationally Backward Areas in Punjab

*731. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the educationally most backward district of Punjab;

(b) the details of absence of facilities and reasons for the backwardness:

(c) any special programme during the last three years to remove the backwardness;

(d) the proposal now for special programme to remove the backwardness; and

(e) if no such special programme has been made, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Taking rate of literacy as per the 1981 census report as the criterion for determining educational backwardness, Bhatinda District with a literacy rate of 27.72% is the most backward in Punjab.

(b) Significant deficiencies in educational facilities in the district as reflected by the 5th All India Educational Survey (District Report on Bhatinda) are presented below:—

— Inadequate class room facilities.

— Want of upper Primary Schools within a distance of 3 KMs for 16% of the population in the rural areas of the District.

— Want of Secondary Schools within 4 KMs for 17% of the rural population; and of Higher Secondary Schools within 8 KMs for 85% of the rural population.

— Shortage of trained teachers.

— Inadequacy of library and Laboratory facilities.

(c) As far as Educational Programmes are concerned, during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans, Central Government did have some special programmes in the educationally backward States. However, no special programmes were implemented in educationally backward districts within a State. Government of Punjab has, however, intimated that they provided the following special programmes for Bhatinda:—

1. Upgradation of 20 Secondary Schools into Senior Secondary Schools.
2. Establishment of an in-service Training Centre to provide orientation courses for Secondary School teachers.
3. Establishment of a Regional Centre of Education at Damdama Sahib to provide facilities for Higher Education and Advanced Studies.
4. Establishment of Engineering College in July, 1987.

(d) According to the information received from the Government of Punjab, the State Government have the following plans to remove educational backwardness:—

1. Setting up of a District Institute of Education and Training for pre-service and in-service training of teachers and for the functionaries of Adult Education.
2. Upgradation of more Secondary Schools to Senior Secondary level.
3. Introduction of vocational trades in Senior Secondary Schools.
4. Construction of additional class-

rooms and Science Laboratories.

5. Supply of adequate number of books, Laboratory equipment and furniture to more schools.

(e) Does not arise.

Modification In Electronics Policy

*732. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronics policy is being tuned to meet the increasing needs of the electronics industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Government policy in the field of electronics has been based on the objectives of promoting a strong self-reliant indigenous base in the electronic sector, encouraging technology development and upgradation and building up appropriate infrastructure and qualified manpower. Starting with the Bhabha Committee Report in February, 1966 which underlined the importance of electronic industry and the need to make India self-reliant in the field, the objectives and the plan to realise them were concretised in the starting of the Department of Electronics and Electronics Commission in 1970-71. In 1975, a perspective report on electronics in India was prepared. In this background the Electronic industry evolved and grew along with development which strengthened the R&D base in the country. There were important milestones in this process of evolution:

- 1) 1981 Policy on the electronic components.
- 2) The Industrial Licensing Policy for the colour TV sets of 1983.

- 3) Relaxation announced in March, 1984 in respect of policy for manufacture of some of the telecommunication equipment which were earlier reserved for public sector.
- 4) Press Note on new computer policy issued in November, 1984.
- 5) Integrated policy measures announced in March, 1985.
- 6) Software development policy of December, 1986.

Simultaneously, fiscal as well as import/export policies had evolved resulting in the healthy growth of electronics industry on the expected lines.

These policy initiatives covering a wide area have been followed up. Various elements of the policy relating to the objectives mentioned earlier are continuously being evolved and evaluated, and modifications or changes are incorporated as and when necessary. Thus, some thrust areas have been identified such as Micro-electronics, software development, material and component production, exports of both software and hardware, and manpower development in which specific initiatives continue to be taken.

In this direction, promotional mechanism such as the Technology Development Council, National Radar Council, National Microelectronics Council and the Council for Development of Materials for Electronics play a vital role by continuously identifying and providing development support for key areas and products to ensure that our technology is up-to-date. These measures are intended to assist the industry in introducing new products and technologies.

As part of the efforts of the Government in its proclaimed policy to improve the condition of the people especially in the rural

areas, specific electronics applications areas would receive more attention. These include; electronics application in agriculture to be promoted in different ways including efforts of the five Electronics Research and Development Centres; electronics for food processing and water management; employment generation in rural areas through schemes for assembly of electronics equipments by co-operatives and other institutions; electronic applications for the aid of the handicapped and manpower programmes for building up technician training skills in rural areas through ITIs etc.

As a result of the initiatives so far taken, the electronics industry has achieved a cumulative annual average growth of 35% in the last 5 years. Applications of electronics in key sectors, particularly process control and industrial equipment have increased. Computers have started being used in all relevant and appropriate sectors, including business, education and offices, for improving productivity while ensuring that employment needs are fully taken note of. R & D electronics application base, as well as infrastructure for standardisation, testing and quality control has been built up. The Government will endeavor to keep up the dynamism already displayed by taking appropriate steps to identify the shifts in demand and technology, etc. and generate efforts in the directions which will sustain the production rate, productivity, increased employment, self-reliance etc. in this sector.

[Translation]

Environmental Pollution for Pilgrims Visiting Kalla Devi Temple

*733. **SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:**
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
YADAV:

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been ill effects on the health of the pilgrims visiting the temple of Kaila Devi (Karauli wali Mata) in Rajasthan due to the polluted environment there;

(b) If so, the steps being taken by Government for solving this problem; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) There is no environment pollution at the site of the Kaila Devi Temple and there has been no epidemic in that area in the last three years.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[English]

Vacancies in Delhi Administration Schools

*734. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of different categories of teachers that exist in different Delhi Administration schools;

(b) the steps being taken to fill up these vacancies and how much time will it take to provide teachers to all the classes in all the Delhi Administration schools; and

(c) whether it is proposed to appoint teachers on temporary basis till teachers are appointed on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the number of vacant posts in different schools under Delhi Administration as on 1.5.90, category-wise, is as shown below:—

<i>Category of teachers</i>		<i>No. of vacant posts</i>
1		2
i)	Primary Teachers	9
ii)	Trained Graduate Teachers and equivalent categories	1776
iii)	Post Graduate Teachers and equivalent categories	120
iv)	Vice-Principals	116
v)	Principals	50
Total		2071

However, 39 posts of Principals have been filled by promotion on 3.5.90.

Out of these 2071 vacant posts, 711 posts have been created only on 27.3.1990.

Furthermore, 144 vacant posts of Yoga teachers are not to be filled up as per policy decision taken by the Delhi Administration.

For filling up the remaining posts, Delhi Administration has already initiated necessary action. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been instructed to submit the lists of eligible teachers for filling up the quota reserved for primary teachers of Corporation for promotion to the posts of trained graduate teachers under Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration. The eligibility list for filling up the quota of trained graduate teachers reserved for Delhi Administration teachers is also under preparation.

The vacancies of teachers continue to arise from time to time due to retirement, resignations, bifurcation of schools and creation of new posts, etc. As such the occurrence of vacancies and filling up of the same is a continuing process. Continuous efforts are always on for filling up the vacant posts.

With a view to ensuring that the studies of the students do not suffer, suitable internal adjustments amongst the teaching staff are made. Delhi administration has no proposal to appoint teachers on temporary basis against vacant posts as these posts have to be filled up on regular basis.

Insurance Scheme for Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees

*735. SHRI RAMJILAL YADAVA:
SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are insured for much lesser amounts as compared to their counterparts in Delhi and other Union Territories;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are reviewing the position as demanded by the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The teachers of Delhi Administration and other Union Territories are governed by Group Insurance Scheme of the Central Government whereas the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, which is an Autonomous Body, are governed by a Group Saving Linked Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation. The Life Insurance were not agreeable to cover the risk at par with that of teachers of Delhi Administration and other Union Territories.

(c) The position is being reviewed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Research Vessel 'Gaveshani'

*737. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research Vessel 'Gaveshani' which was de-commissioned after thirteen years of fruitful service and then handed over to Government of Goa in 1989 to be maintained as a floating museum with a view to attract tourists, is not yet berthed and put to use for the intended purpose;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the expenditure on the maintenance of this vessel and by whom it is maintained; and

(d) whether Government propose to take speedy steps to use the said 'Gaveshani' fruitfully and avoid the recurring expenditure on it; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Although, the Ship R.V. Gaveshani was de-commissioned and handed over to the Government of Goa in October, 1989, she could not be berthed due to technical difficulties.

(c) The Ship, at present, is being maintained by the Shipping Corporation of India and the cost of maintenance is around Rs. 24,000/- per day.

(d) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is exploring the possibility of renovating and recommissioning the Ship to be used as a Research Vessel.

Dighi Yard Project of Mazagon Dock Limited

*738. **SHRI A.R. ANTULAY:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Mazagon Dock Limited, Dighi Yard Project has been kept in abeyance;

(b) the reasons for non-completion of formalities regarding clearance from environmental angle as also meeting other requirements before the project was taken up in hand;

(c) the action Government propose to take for immediate clearance from the Department concerned from the environmental angle as also finalisation of future Naval and Coast Guard requirements; and

(d) the time by when the pending incomplete Dighi Yard Project is likely to be taken up and completed for commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) 1984.

(b) The question of clearance of the project from the environmental angle first arose only in 1984, when the Govt. of Maharashtra advised suspension of the work, pending clearance of the project from the environmental point of view by the Government of India.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India is awaiting the report of the Special Standing Committee for the Western Coast of Konkan Region, constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, by the Govt. of Maharashtra. The matter is being actively pursued.

As far as future naval and Coast Guard requirements are concerned, these will depend on their perspective Plans.

(d) In view of the above, no firm commitment can be given at this stage.

Central Investment in North Bengal

*637. **SHRI A.K. ROY:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the Central investment in North Bengal in the Seventh Five Year Plan with sectoral break-up;

(b) the per capita central investment in North Bengal in all the Five Year Plans compared to the per capita central investment in other states; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the Eight Five Year Plan for development of this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Central Plan investment is made for the country as a whole keeping national priorities in view. These Central programmes/projects in most cases transcend the limits of State bounda-

ries. The fruits of these programmes/projects also get spread all over the country. Planning Commission do not maintain data on Central investment in terms of parts of States and hence, such information regarding North Bengal is not available.

(c) The Eighth Five-Year Plan has not been finalised but one of its important objectives is expected to be more balanced development between States and within States.

Schools Running in Tents Under Delhi Administration

7651. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Government Secondary Schools and Senior Secondary Schools of Delhi Administration in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of schools in each zone running in tents;

(c) the number of schools shifted in buildings constructed by Delhi Administra-

tion each year during the last five years;

(d) the reasons for not providing buildings to the schools running in tents;

(e) whether any school building has been given to J.B.T. training institute; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether it is proposed to restore the building to the school concerned in which more than nine hundred students are studying; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (g). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the number of Government secondary and senior secondary schools under Delhi Administration are 169 and 532 respectively.

The number of schools in each zone running is as under:—

The number of schools in each zone running is as under:-

Zone	No. of schools running in tents	Zone	No. of schools running in tents
1	2	3	4
Zone I	3	Zone XV	—
Zone II	4	Zone XVI	1
Zone III	2	Zone XVII	2
Zone IV	4	Zone XVIII	—
Zone V	3	Zone XIX	4
Zone VI	1	Zone XX	2
Zone VII	12	Zone XXI	—
Zone VIII	4	Zone XXII	2
Zone IX	2	Zone XXIII	2
Zone X	4	Zone XXIV	3
Zone XI	—	Zone XXV	2

Zone	No. of schools running in tents	Zone	No. of schools running in tents
1	2	3	4
Zone XII	—	Zone XXVI	—
Zone XIII	—	Zone XXVII	4
Zone XIV	—	Zone XXVIII	—

The number of schools shifted in buildings constructed by Delhi Administration each year during the last 5 years is as shown below:-

Year	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pucca building	08	10	12	13	11
Semi Pucca (Pre-fab)	—	800	1200	1000	300

Delhi Administration opens new schools from time to time in tents at new sites. The construction of buildings is a time consuming process and it takes time for providing pucca buildings for the schools. Continuous efforts are always made for providing pucca building to schools as early as possible.

Three buildings at Lawrence Road, Old Rajinder Nagar and Moti Lal Nehru College Delhi, were handed over to S.C.E.R.T. which is an autonomous body under the Delhi Administration Act for pre-service and in-service training to teachers. These buildings will be restored to the schools concerned as soon as the S.C.E.R.T. constructs its own building

[Translation]

Recruitment of Adivasis in Army

7652. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special drive has been launched to recruit 'Adivasis' of Rajasthan in army; and

(b) if so, the district-wise number of

persons recruited during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Resignations by Chairman of Public Undertakings

7653. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Chairman of public undertakings have given up their chairmanship in recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per available information, details of such cases which occurred since December, 1989, are indicated in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the person with designation.	Name of the public sector enterprises	Remarks
1	2	3	4
S/Shri :			
1.	Ratan Tata, Part-time Chairman	Air India	Resigned
2.	Rahul Bajaj, Part-time Chairman	Indian Airlines	Resigned
3.	J.K. Mehra, Part-time Chairman	National Projects Construction Corpn.	Resigned
4.	B.K. Karanjia, Part-time Chairman	National Films Development Corpn.	Resigned
5.	Sarvajit Singh, Part-time Chairman	Central Warehousing Corporation	Resigned
6.	N. B. Chandran, CMD	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. (also Chairman of FACT)	Resigned
7.	Bhupinder Singh, MD and acting Chairman	State Trading Corporation	Resigned
8.	I. P. Hazarika, MD and Acting Chairman	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn.	Resigned
9.	V. Krishnamurthy, Part-time Chairman	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	Resigned
10.	P. S. Deodhar, Part-time Chairman	Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corpn. Limited	Resigned

Training to IAS/IFS/IPS Trainees

7654. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several deficiencies in the training given to IAS, IFS and IPS trainees;

(b) if so, whether propose to reform the training according to the new scientific and educational outlooks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Restrictions on Photography of Historical Monuments

7655. SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are restrictions on photography of historical and archaeological monuments in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal under consideration to relax the existing restrictions; and

(c) if so, the extent of the relaxation and whether such a step would positively attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to permit video-filming of Centrally protected monuments from out-

side provided (i) it is for non-commercial purpose, (ii) Does not involve any cast (s), and the use of a stand and (iii) no way interferes with customary and religious practices and any repair work. In case of selected monuments admission to which is by tickets, a nominal fee will be charged for photography. It is hoped such relaxation would attract more tourists.

Development of Polytechnics

7656. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken/proposed to be taken for evaluation and development of existing polytechnics to transfer technology and technical skills to the rural areas more effectively; and

(b) the efforts made for manpower training in areas like computer science, electronics, instrumentation and bio-sciences, etc. in various states, particularly Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Based on the report of the Working Group on Technical Education, 118 polytechnics in the country have been selected under the scheme of Community Polytechnics to act as focal points to promote community/rural development on scientific lines through transfer of technology to the rural areas. The scheme has been appraised by an Expert Committee which has suggested measures for further strengthening and expanding the system and also for increasing the quality and coverage of the system.

(b) The development of technical education is primarily the responsibility of the

State Government. The proposals for development of technical education received from the States are considered by the All India Council for Technical Education on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committees constituted for the purpose. The proposals received from the Government of Orissa for introduction of additional courses in certain areas of engineering and technology have been recommended for approval by the All India Council for Technical Education.

Technical Education Facilities in Rural Areas

7657. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to expand technical educational opportunities and to provide job-oriented courses for upliftment of rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the scheme is to be implemented; and

(c) provision made in this regard in Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). There is a scheme of Community Polytechnic under which identified polytechnics are selected as focal points to provide need based training and to promote transfer of technology to rural areas. The scheme provides for establishment of extension centres in the far-flung rural areas to offer skill training to the rural people right at their door steps, in addition to giving formal training in the campuses of the polytechnics. The main emphasis of training is

on providing gainful employment and self-employment. The training given is competency-based and pays focus on actual needs of the rural areas and the availability of employment opportunities. The Plan allocation for the scheme for the first year of the 8th Plan i.e. 1990-91 is Rs.200.00 lakhs and the Non-Plan allocation is Rs.165.00 lakhs.

Development of ASLV-3

7658. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the cost incurred for the development of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle-3;

(b) whether it is fully indigenous;

(c) if not, the details of country-wise particulars of technical and other assistance; and

(d) the details of its launching schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The sanctioned cost of development of the third and fourth developmental flights of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D3 and ASLV-D4) is Rs. 17.98 crores.

(b) ASLV is fully indigenous. No foreign assistance is involved. However, a few of the electronic components/materials which are not produced in the country are imported.

(c) Does not arise as ASLV is totally indigenous.

(d) The launch of the third developmental flight of ASLV-3(D3) is scheduled for first half on 1991.

Pending Cases Before C.A.T. Bench of Bombay

7659. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases received disposed of and pending during the last one year by the Central Administrative Tribunal bench at Bombay;

(b) the steps taken for clearance of pending cases;

(c) whether Government have received representations for setting up benches of Central Administrative Tribunal at Nagpur, Aurangabad and other places in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 1075 fresh applications (excluding miscellaneous petitions) were filed in the New Bombay Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) and 679 applications were disposed of during the year ending 31-3-1990. 2439 cases are pending in the New Bombay Bench as on 31-3-90.

(b) Action has already been initiated to fill up the existing vacancies of one Vice Chairman and one Member (Judicial) in the New Bombay Bench of CAT.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The New Bombay bench of the CAT holds circuit sittings at Aurangabad and Nagpur in Maharashtra where benches of the High Courts of Bombay are located. Regular benches of CAT are set up at places where work-load and administrative requirement justify.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Youth Organisations

7660. SHRIM.M. PALLAMRAJU: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Voluntary Youth Organisations that are existing in the country;

(b) the criteria laid down for eligibility for Central Financial assistance; and

(c) the financial assistance given to Voluntary Youth Organisations during the last three years, Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A directory of Youth organisations published in 1981 has listed total number of approximately 547 Youth Organisations in the country.

(b) The criteria laid down for eligibility of Voluntary Organisations to avail Central Financial assistance are as under:—

(i) The Voluntary Organisations should be Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any corresponding State Act or a Public Trust established under any law for the time being in force. However, the Voluntary Agencies which are not legal entities may be considered for assistance provided the Collector Deputy Commissioner certifies the bonafides of such organisations.

(ii) It should be in a position to secure the involvement of knowledgeable persons for furtherance of its programmes;

- (iii) It should not be run for the profit of any individual or a body of individuals; and
- (iv) It should not discriminate against any person or group of persons on the ground of sex, religion, cast and creed.

(c) During the last three years i.e. 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 the assistance given to the Voluntary Youth Organisations is as under:

1987-88	—	Rs. 1,57,48,436/-
1988-89	—	Rs. 2,42,91,314/-
1989-90	—	Rs. 2,13,87,131/-

"Involvement of Local Population in Social Forestry Programmes"

7661. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of involvement of the local population in the social forestry programme;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to involve the local people;

(c) whether the local people are involved in the choice of species, selection of area, its upkeep and finally the distribution of the produce;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (d). The Wastelands

Development Programme, which includes Social Forestry, aims at developing active peoples' participation by involving the people and their organisations as well as the voluntary agencies at all stages of the programme, like planning implementation, monitoring, sharing of benefits on common property resources, promotion of grass-roots level structures like tree growers/farm forestry cooperatives, identifying and safeguarding the interests of women and rural poor, choice of species, protection and upkeep of project area, etc.

The methodology being developed under the Wastelands Development Programme is that of micro-planning, which endeavours to utilise land according to site conditions with the full involvement of the local community at all stages of planning and project execution.

(e) Does not arise.

Indian Book Publishing Industry

7662. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Book Publishing Industry in the country is on the decline;

(b) if so, the present position of the country in Book Publishing Industry in the International field; and what was the position of India in this field five years back;

(c) whether Government intends to give any incentive assistance to Book Publishing Houses to promote publication of Books;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of titles published in India during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). No such general statement can be made and no overall assessment has been made regarding the status of Book Publishing Industry in India vis-a-vis that of other countries with reference to a particular year or a time period.

(c) and (d). The following schemes/activities have been undertaken by the National Book Trust, India to encourage Book Publishing Industry:

- (i) scheme for the subsidised publication of books;
- (ii) an exploratory scheme to encourage private publishers and voluntary agencies to produce reading material for the continuing education of neo-literates and school drop-outs;
- (iii) an exploratory scheme to encourage private publishers and voluntary agencies to produce books for children;
- (iv) scheme to set up a National Centre for Children's Literature;
- (v) organisation of book fairs, book festivals and National Book Week;
- (vi) participation in international book fairs to promote export of Indian publications;
- (vii) scheme for financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations for holding book exhibitions/book festivals/book fairs to augment book promotional activities and

(viii) 'Readers' Club movement.

(e) According to the National Library, Calcutta which is responsible for collection of data in India the number of titles published during the last three years for which data are available is as under:—

1985-86	15,720
1986-87	16,970
1987-88	16,886

Modernisation of Ordnance Depots

7663. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to modernise the working of the ordnance depots; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plans include those for improved security, better fire fighting arrangements, introduction of containerisation and palletisation, improved communications, computerised data processing, and the progressive acquisition of material handling equipment.

Pay Scales of Staff of Pondicherry Education Department

7664. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officers of Ministry of Human Resource Development had visited Pondicherry in October 1989 to discuss the long pending pay anomalies of

certain categories of staff of Education Department of Pondicherry Administration;

(b) if so, whether the Pondicherry Administration have furnished the relevant information;

(c) whether Government have issued orders for the removal of the said anomalies; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). A team of officers visited Pondicherry in September, 1989 (not in Oct. '89 as mentioned in the question) to discuss pay anomalies of certain categories of staff, during which relevant data and information were collected. Subsequently, some more clarifications/ information were sought from them on 5.2.90 which have been received on 24.4.90.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Research Institute at Tirumala for promoting Sanskrit Language

7665. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a research Institute at Tirumala for promoting Sanskrit Language in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanams offered to extend any financial assistance for this purpose; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up a research Institute at Tirumala for promoting Sanskrit language. However, the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha and given the status of deemed university. Government do not have any information on whether Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanam has offered to extend any financial assistance for setting up a research Institute.

Export of Dornier-228 Aircraft by HAL

7666. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether HAL has received orders from abroad for export of Dornier-228 aircraft;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have shown interest in buying the aircraft;

(c) the estimated value of exports; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to boost the export of Dornier-228 aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). HAL have received an order from Mauritius for the supply of one Dornier-228 aircraft. The value of this export order would be Rs. 10 crores approximately. Algeria, Bangladesh and Nepal are the other countries, who have shown interest for the purchase of this aircraft.

(d) Export of Dornier-228 aircraft is encouraged and pursued by the Government and HAL through participation in international exhibitions, sales promotion visits, publicity and contacts with interested customers.

Employment in Industrial and Agricultural Sector

7667. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee appointed by the Planning commission has suggested shifting of focus from jobs to productivity;

(b) if so, the main recommendations/ observations made by this committee for generating employment in the industrial and agricultural sectors; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to process the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tie-Ups with Foreign countries for Ocean Development

7668. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made substantial progress in the field of ocean development;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to have tie-ups with some foreign countries in the field of ocean development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with the names of countries being considered for

such tie-ups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Considerable progress has been made in the exploration of both living and non-living resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone of India as also of the deep seabed during the last three years. Thus,

(a) *Polymetallic Nodules Programme:*

On the strength of extensive survey and exploration work, a mine site of 150 thousand sq. km. area in the Central Indian Ocean was allocated to India in August, 1987 by the U.N. Preparatory commission of the International Seabed Authority, for further exploration and development of seabed nodules.

A project aimed at design and development of a deep seabed mining system has been generated with the help of various experts in the country with the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (Durgapur) as the lead agency.

Three process routes for extraction of metals like copper, nickel and cobalt from polymetallic nodules have been identified for further experimentation with a view to upgrading at least two of these to the pilot plant stage.

(b) *Antarctica:*

India has so far sent nine expeditions to Antarctica and has gathered a wealth of information about the icy continent.

A special exploratory expedition was sent in November, 1989 to the Weddell Sea Region of Antarctica, as a part of a programme to develop first hand knowledge and understanding of the critical terrains of Antarctica, to guide us in selecting an appropriate site, if it is later decided to set up a second permanent station in Antarctica.

(c) *Ocean Information System – Primary Data Base:*

A project on Satellite to Sea Truth, generated with the help of ISRO and CSIR Centre for Mathematical Modelling, is now being finalised for implementation. The project is aimed at creating a real or semi-real time operationalized service for regular dissemination of important ocean parameters.

(d) *Research and training in modelling Oceanic Circulation and Air-Sea Interaction processes:*

Recognizing that oceanic circulation plays a dominant role in determining all other oceanic processes, and the critical role of air-sea exchange processes in controlling weather, a project was especially generated to develop high level expertise in modelling and experiment design to study oceanic circulation and Air-Sea interface processes. This is being implemented through the establishment of a Cell in the Centre for Atmospheric Sciences at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(e) *Monitoring and modelling of Pollution regimes in the sea:*

Steps have been taken to upgrade the Regional Centre of NIO, Bombay, to a state-of-the-art, first rate Centre for modelling and monitoring of marine pollution, with a view to quantifying transport rates of significant chemical elements through the estuaries and their inputs to various bio-geochemical reservoirs and finally into the sea.

(f) *Sea level variations:*

A programme for establishing a network of about 8 state-of-the-art tide-gauge stations along our coasts and Islands is now underway towards documenting high precision information on sea level variations.

(g) *Island Centre for Ocean Development:*

Steps have been initiated for establishing a Centre for Ocean Development at Port Blair with a view to improving the quality of life and of human endeavour generally amongst the Islanders whilst preserving the integrity of the fragile eco-system of the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands.

(h) *Extraction of Energy from Waves:*

A 150 KW experimental wave power plant is being fabricated at Vizhinjam near Trivandrum.

(i) ***Aquaculture: Action Plan for alleviating Poverty:***

A well projectized action plan on semi-intensive prawn aquaculture has been initiated. This is aimed at developing new resources through application of technology to harness special assets in coastal wetlands, thereby improving the quality of life of the people in these rural areas.

(c) No decision has yet been taken to have tie ups with any foreign country in the field of ocean development programmes.

(d) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Legal Education

7669. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted by University Grants Commission has recommended modernisation of legal education by introducing new subjects and branches in all universities and colleges in the country from the next academic year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Curriculum Development Committee on legal Education has prepared model curriculum for law courses which integrates and regroups existing and additional courses with a view to modernising the curriculum. For the LLB curriculum the courses have been regrouped as follows:

Law and Industrial Development, Law and Rural Development, Law and State Judicial Power and Process, Administration of civil and Criminal Justice, Family Law, Law and Social Change, Law for Science and Technology, Law and Urbanisation.

The model curriculum will be circulated to the Universities for consideration and adoption.

Demonstration by NCC Cadets Against Irregularities in NCC Camp, Ghaziabad

7670. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn towards the news-item appearing in 'Dainik Jagaran' (Meerut) dated 28 September, 1989 under the caption "NCC Kaiditon Ne Kiya Upmahanideshak Ka Gherao";

(b) if so, the demands of the demonstrators; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Factual position is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unauthorised Constructions in Kanpur

7671. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kanpur Cantonment Board and the authorities in Defence Estate Office have issued notices for total demolition of buildings which were constructed on

encroached defence lands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the immediate steps being taken to remove the unauthorised constructions on defence lands in Kanpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No Notice has been issued for total demolition of buildings in the recent past. However, notices under the Cantonment Act, 1924 are always issued if unauthorised constructions are not got regularised or not removed by the defaulters.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action under the Cantonments Act, 1924 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is taken immediately as soon as unauthorised construction or encroachment is noticed.

Power Projects In Karnataka

7672. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of power projects in Karnataka are pending for forest clearance since long;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date since when those power projects have been pending; and

(d) the steps taken to clear those projects soon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). Only one proposal of Power Project, namely "Construction of

Hydro Electric Project by Boruka Power Corporation Limited, in Shivapura village" is pending with Central Government for clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.

(c) and (d). The proposal was first received from Karnataka State Government on 9.11.1989. Since the proposal was incomplete, the State Government was requested to furnish the wanting essential details. The State Government has forwarded the details on 19.4.90. The land involved is C&D class land in the possession of Forest Department. Since, area involved is not recorded as forest land, clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is not necessary.

Proposal to Change the Examination System

7673. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to change the examination system in some courses, particularly in engineering courses;

(b) if so, the details of suggestions received from different universities in this regard; and

(c) the details of the changes which are under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission has been advising universities for many years for introducing examination reforms. The measures suggested by the Commission mainly include continuous internal evaluation, development of question banks, introduction of

grade and semester systems. According to the information furnished by all India Council of Technical Education, the Council has also laid down norms for conduct of examinations for engineering courses.

Examination reforms have been implemented by a number of universities, institutions deemed to be universities and agricultural/technological universities. According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission, 93 universities have introduced continuous internal evaluation, 31 universities have developed question banks, 57 universities have introduced grading system and 83 universities have introduced semester system.

Cleansing of Rupnarayan River

7674. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the steps being taken to make Rupnarayan river, a tributary of river Ganga, Pollution-free?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): Pollution abatement measures for Rupnarayan River have not been included in the Ganga Action Plan.

'Forests of Gujarat'

7675. SHRI GOVINDBHAI K. SHEKHDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total forest area in Gujarat State;

(b) whether the forest area in the State has drastically decreased in the last three years;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken

up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) The recorded forest area in Gujarat is 18,777 Sq. Kms. which is 9.6% of the total geographical area of the State.

(b) to (d). The real forest cover in Gujarat has decreased by 70 Sq. Kms. between 1981-83 and 1985-87 which is not a drastic decrease.

Measures taken/proposed to be taken to conserve/protect forests are given below:—

1. The National Forest Policy, 1988, lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment.
2. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.
3. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is under implementation to help the State to develop infrastructure for protection of forests.
4. Alternative sources of energy are encouraged to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.
5. Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture etc.
6. Import policy for timber has been liberalised.

7. Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:—

- (i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills.
- (ii) To consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1,000 metres, at least for some years.
- (iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
- (iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.
- (v) To take measures for protection of forests from fires.

(e) National Wasteland Board has been set up as a nodal agency for implementation of Wasteland development programme for reforestation of degraded land and restoration of ecological balance.

Translation of Foreign Books in the Indian Languages

7676. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any organisation to translate the scientific and technological text books from foreign languages to Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof with performance;

(c) whether any of these translated books are used in any of the Universities of the country as text books; if so, details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to popularise such text books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). There is no organisation under the Central Government to exclusively translate the scientific and technological text from foreign languages to India languages.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Uniform Code for Universities of Bihar

7677. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No.4885 regarding uniform code for colleges and Universities and state:

(a) whether any code regarding time-bound academic sessions, examination, results and minimum daily teaching hours in Universities of Bihar has since been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Universities Grants Commission has recently circulated guidelines of a model academic calendar to be

followed by Universities. These guidelines indicate the time frame for the beginning of the academic year, last date for admission, dates by which examinations should be completed and results should be declared. The academic calendar is required to be implemented from the academic session of 1990-91 and, therefore, the status of its implementation by Universities in Bihar would be known only after the end of the academic year. U.G.C. has also made regulations for observing a minimum of 180 teaching days in an academic year and for minimum workload for teachers. According to the information furnished by UGC, Universities in Bihar are not sending information about minimum number of teaching days observed in a calendar year.

**Improvement in Library Services of
Kendriya Vidyalaya**

7678. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has been stressing for some years to improve the service conditions of Librarian and libraries Kendriya in Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI
MEHTA): (a) to (c). A statement is given
below.

STATEMENT

A representation has been received in August, 1989 from All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teacher's Association regarding improvement of service conditions of Librarians and of Libraries in Kendriya Vidyalayas. The suggestions made by the Association and the stand of the KVS thereon are as under:

Suggestions of Aikya	Stand of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
1	2
(i) Improvement of Library service-s in Kendriya Vidyalayas	i) Improvement of Library service-s is a continuing activity and the sangathan gives due attention to all suggestions received in this behalf.
(ii) Higher basic pay scales for Librarians (Rs. 1640-2900)	ii) The revised pay scales in Kendriya Vidyalayas, which have been granted w.e.f. 1.1.1986, provide basic scale (Rs. 1400-2600), Senior Scale (Rs. 1640-2900) after 12 years' service in basic scale, and selection scale (Rs. 2000-3500) after 12 years' service in senior scale. In addition, Librarians are also given a teaching allowance of Rs. 100: P.m. Conceding a basic scale at Rs. 1640-2900 for librarians is not feasible as it has implications for other categories of employees.
(iii) In-service training to librarians every 3 years.	iii) Under pay revision orders, there is a provision for in-service training for librarians as in the case of teachers once in six years.
(iv) A Library Assistant for each library.	iv) Creation of post of Library Assistant for each Library is not considered necessary because during the library periods, concerned teachers are, in any case, expected to be on Library duty to help the students.

[English]

Production/Sale by B.E.L.

7679. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a)- whether Bharat Electronics Limited has achieved the target of sales and profits set for the year 1989-90;

(b) if so, the sales and profit during 1989-90 as compared to 1988-89;

(c) whether the BEL now propose to diversify in a number of new areas; and

(d) if so, the details of the diversification proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sales turnover in 1989-90 is Rs. 645.78 crores as compared to Rs. 498.26 crores in 1988-89. Profit before tax during 1989-90 is Rs. 42.69 crores as compared to Rs. 29.71 crores during 1988-89 (figures for 1989-90 are unaudited).

(c) and (d). Preliminary studies and market analyses of segments like computer peripherals, automatic text equipments, process automation, satellite communication, robotics, simulators, control instruments, medical electronics etc. are being undertaken to identify areas for diversification.

[Translation]

Dharna by Delhi Adhyapak Parishad

7680. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Dharna was staged by

Delhi Adhyapak Parishad at Boat Club on 13 March, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Adhyapak Parishad in their Memorandum dt.9.3.90 and 28.3.90 have demanded composite running pay scale and adequate arrangements for medical care. The Government has not accepted the demand for single running scale as it would not be in the best interests of maintaining the educational standards and may act as a disincentive to teachers in acquiring higher qualifications. As regards the demand for adequate medical care, the Delhi School teachers are at present getting a fixed medical allowance of Rs. 15.00 per month in addition to the facility of reimbursement of expenses incurred for treatment of chronic diseases/serious illnesses in hospitals. For Further improvement in the medical care of the teachers, a Health Insurance Scheme for teachers has been offered to them which they have not accepted so far.

[English]

Seminar on Poverty and Children

7681. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Seminar on 'Poverty and Children' organised by the National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made at the Seminar; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to prevent child exploitation under the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI-MATI USHA RANI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar on 'Poverty and Children' was organised by the National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development in New Delhi from 27-28 March, 1990.

(b) A statement, showing the observations and suggestions made in the seminar is given below.

(c) The Government is implementing various schemes through different Ministries to prevent child exploitation. As regards prevention of child exploitation in the Eighth Five Year Plan is concerned, the Plan is yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

1. The growth of economy should tie up with generation of income for poorer sections and development of less developed groups and regions.
2. The income of family below poverty line have to be increased substantially and schemes for employment have to be drawn up so as to ensure employment on a long terms to be drawn up so as to ensure employment on long terms basis.
3. The Government should involve Non-governmental organisations in the implementation of anti-poverty programmes and ade-

quate financial resources should be earmarked for voluntary organisations.

4. Coordination of existing programmes particularly between Minimum Needs Programmes and ICDS and change in attitude and proper motivation are required to be done to bring social transformation.
5. The economic status of families below poverty line should be raised by providing finance assistance to such families which turn generate income for themselves on continuous basis.
6. Attempt has to be made to eliminate the philosophy of non-fundamentalism which leads to gender discrimination which comes in the way of raising the status of women who have a crucial role to play in child development.
7. There is a need for strengthening agricultural production through modern technology in order to improve the economic condition of the people so that the benefits of modern technology should not merely reach the handful of rural rich, but to every section of the society.
8. Special Awareness programme should be launched by the Government functionaries as also voluntary organisations to familiarise rural community with existing resources and infrastructure such as revenue administration, police institutions, legal facilities and banking system so that people could take optimum

advantages from these.

9. The techniques of shifting cultivation which tribals have been using for generations should be curbed to prevent soil erosion.
10. In social forestry programmes care should be taken to plant such species which have a direct use and benefit to the tribal population.
11. Tribal population should be involved in policies, Planning and implementation of programmes targeted at their development.

Seminar on Women

7682. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on women was held in Jaipur recently;

(b) if so, the issue discussed;

(c) whether the participants have protested for the compartmentalisation of the creative activity reserved for women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Government of Rajasthan have not held any Seminar in Jaipur recently.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

Setting up of a Bench of Administrative Tribunal at Trivandrum

7684. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal at Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

There is already a bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal at Ernakulam, which is the seat of High Court of Kerala having jurisdiction over the State of Kerala and Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistants in Central Secretariat Cadre

7685. SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants working in the Central Secretariat Cadre and whether they are treated as Group 'B' officers;

(b) if so, the names of other ministerial and executive posts in Group 'C' getting higher pay scales than Assistants; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the anomaly?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The number of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service working in the participating Ministries and Departments of the Government of India was about 4460, as on the 1st May, 1989. They are treated as Group 'B' Officers

in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2600.

(b) In the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) and Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS), none of the Group 'C' employees is carrying a pay scale higher than that of Assistants. There are, however, posts in various subordinate officer like those of Inspector of Central Excise, Sub-Inspector of Police and Staff Nurses which carry a pay scale of Rs. 1640/2900 and classified as Group 'C' posts. The duties and responsibilities of these posts are different from those of Assistants.

(c) They pay scales are based on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission taking into account the qualifications, the duties and responsibilities attached to these posts and other relevant factors.

[Translation]

Preservation of Black Deer

7686. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether species of black deer in the country are facing threat of extinction;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of black deer in the country in 1980 and the number thereof in January, 1990;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to preserve and increase their number; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (c) The estimated population of blackbuck has increased from about 23,000 in 1982 to 43,500 now. Thus the species is no more facing threat of extinction in our country.

(d) Steps being taken to preserve and propagate blackbuck include :—

(i) Blackbuck has been included in Scheduled-I to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thus giving it maximum protection under law.

(ii) National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries and closed areas have been established under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to afford protection to the blackbuck and its habitat.

(iii) Trade and commerce of blackbuck and products derived therefrom, are prohibited.

(iv) Centrally sponsored schemes have been launched for the protection and development of national parks and sanctuaries including those containing blackbuck, and for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

(v) A Centrally sponsored scheme for engendering public awareness and involvement in nature conservation, including the preservation of species like the blackbuck has been initiated.

(e) Question does not arise.

Inclusion of Economic basis for Reservation

7687. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include economic basis also while implementing the reservation policy in Government services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Deemed Varsity Status to College for Women in Courtallam

7688. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received representations for conferring the status of 'Deemed University' for Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam;

(b) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has also recommended the same; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Central Government has received a proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu for grant of deemed to be university status under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act to Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam. The proposal was referred to University

Grants Commission for advice. According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission, the Commission has decided to constitute a Visiting Committee to examine the proposal.

Availability of Bye-Laws of Delhi Cantonment Board

7689. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bye-laws of Delhi Cantonment Board are out of print and are not available to the inhabitants of the area; and

(b) if so, by which time the bye-laws will be got printed by the Board for making it available to the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The bye-laws of Delhi Cantonment Board are not printed but cyclostyled. Cyclostyled copies are available to the residents on payment.

Pollution Due to Dust Microflora During Harvesting

7690. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding pollution due to dust and microflora during harvesting;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any scientific plan to check pollution thus caused?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The Government are not aware of any such study.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No scientific plan is under consideration.

Regularisation of Encroachments on Forest Land

7691. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL:
SHRI UTTAMRAO LAXMAN
RAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was recommended in the Forest Ministers Conference held on 12th May, 1989 to regularise all the encroachments on forests' land upto 24th October, 1980.

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision to that extent; if not what are the constraints in this regard:

(c) the names of States that have submitted proposals for settlement of all the encroachments that took place upto 31 December, 1976;

(d) the action taken in this regard, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). In the Forest's Conference held on 11-12th May 1989, it was recommended that proposals for regularisation of encroachments of the earlier period in respect of which all formalities except issuance of formal order was com-

pleted, should be considered favourably for expeditious clearance. Such consideration was to be limited to those cases in which the states had identified beneficiaries prior to 1980 and demarcated the area to be allotted to them. State Governments have been requested to take follow-up action.

(c) Proposals for regularisation of encroachments that had taken place prior to enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been received from Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra States.

(d) and (e). The action taken state-wise, on the proposals received is as below:—

- | | |
|-------|---|
| (i) | Madhya Pradesh: Essential wanting details have been sought from the State Government. |
| (ii) | Kerala: Absolute stay has been granted by Kerala High Court against issuance or allotment of any patta in Idukki district. |
| (iii) | Karnataka: District wise consolidated proposals have been asked for from State Government. |
| (iv) | Maharashtra: Proposals has been received only in respect of Dhule District. Certain essential lacking details have been sought from State Government. |

[Translation]

Service Conditions for Civilian Working in M.E.S.

7692. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Civilians are also working in Military engineering Service;

(b) if so, the details of their service conditions;

(c) whether separate service rules are applicable to defence and civilian employees working on the same post in M.E.S.;

(d) if so, whether any memorandum from representatives of civilian employees has been received in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The civilian employees working in the MES are governed by Civil Service Regulations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Representations have been received from certain MES employees Associations highlighting inter-alia, issues regarding postings and transfers, Cadre Review, revision of pay scales of clerical cadre, relief in income tax, provision of better medical facilities etc. These would be looked into with reference to extant orders/instructions.

[English]

Appointment to the Post of Sr. Accounts Officer in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

7693. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules of promotion to a single selection post prescribe that five persons

from the feeder post should be considered;

(b) whether it is also provided that where there is a single post in a feeder cadre, composite method of selection is adopted in which both departmental and non-departmental candidates are considered by a single committee for appointment in a selection post; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not adopting the said procedure in the case of appointment to the posts of Senior Accounts Officer and Senior Audit Officers in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRICHIMANBHAI MEHTA)

(a) According to Government of India instructions, the field of choice in the feeder cadre is to be restricted to five eligible persons for filling up one vacancy by promotion.

(b) Such a provision exists in the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

(c) The guidelines of the Government of India on composite method of selection are not relevant to the common Recruitment Rules for the posts of Senior Accounts Officer and Senior Audit Officer in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The posts of Senior Accounts Officer and Senior Audit Officer in the Sangathan have been filled by promotion Accounts Officer/Audit Officer/Accounts-cum-Inspecting Officer, in accordance with the method laid down in the recruitment Rules.

Pay Scale of Yoga Teachers

7694. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in the pay scales of Yoga teachers working in

different organisations like Delhi Administration, N.D.M.C., State Government Schools and Kendriya Vidyalaya etc.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The pay scales of Yoga teachers working in the Delhi Administration, New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are as given below:

<i>Name of the organisation</i>		<i>Pay-scales</i>
1		2
(1)	Delhi Administration	Rs. 1400-2600
(2)	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	Rs. 1400-2300
(3)	N.D.M.C.	
	(i) Primary School	Rs. 1200-2040
	(ii) Middle Secondary School	Rs. 1400-2300
	(iii) Senior Secondary School	Rs. 1400-2600

Different pay scales for Yoga teachers have been prescribed by various organisations depending upon the qualifications prescribed and the level of teaching.

the State Governments have their own mechanism for prescribing the pay scales of Yoga teachers under them. The Government of India do not maintain any data in this regard.

Crash of IAF Aircraft of Jamnagar Air Base

7695. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Fighter Aircraft from the Jamnagar Air Base crashed on 9 April, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with

the loss of life and property;

(c) the causes of the accident; and

(d) whether any inquiry has since been instituted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Mig-21 M aircraft took off from Jamnagar on 9-4-90 on a routine training flight. Fifteen minutes later the aircraft crashed about 15 Kms. south of Kambalia town near Jamnagar. The pilot was killed and the aircraft destroyed. There was no other loss of life or property.

(c) The cause of the accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Forest Lands in Possession of Adivasis of Gujarat

7696. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of forest-land in possession of adivasis in Gujarat at present;

(b) whether Government propose to shift them;

(c) whether Government had enacted any legislation in 1978-79 for giving ownership rights to those who are in possession of the forest land prior to 1971; and

(d) if so, the policy of Government in regard to such cases?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Felling of Trees in Andaman and Nicobar

7697. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether felling of trees in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been resumed by the Forests Department/Corporations recently; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to spell out its policy on deforestation vis-a-

vis industrialisation in the Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) The extraction of timber by Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forests Deptt. and Forest Development Corporation is being done on the basis of sanctioned Working Plans.

(b) (i) Steps taken to check deforestation are given below:

1. The National Forests Policy, 1988 lays more emphasis on environmental stability and ecological restoration and on conserving the natural heritage by preserving remaining natural forests and meeting the requirements of basic needs of fuelwood, fodder, minor forests products and small timber of rural and tribal population, increasing the productivity of forests, etc. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachments.
2. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.
3. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is under implementation to help the State to develop infrastructure for protection of forests.
4. Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture, etc.
5. Import policy for timber has been

liberalised.

6. Guidelines have been issued to State/U.T. Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:

- To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural consideration, it should be restricted to area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
- To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
- To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserve etc.

- (ii) National Forest policy, 1988 lays down the following provisions regarding forest based industries:—

1. As far as possible, a forest based industry should raise the raw material needed for meeting its own requirements, preferably by establishment of a direct relationship between the factory and the individuals who can grow the raw material by supporting the individuals with inputs including credit, constant technical advice and finally harvesting and transport services.
2. Non-forest-based enterprise,

expect that at the village or cottage level, should be permitted in the future unless it has been first cleared after a careful scrutiny with regard to assured availability of raw material. In any case, the fuel, fodder and Timber requirements of the local population should not be sacrificed for this purpose.

3. Forest-based industries must not only provide employment to local people on priority but also involve them fully in raising trees and raw material.
4. Natural forests serve as a gene pool resource and help to maintain ecological balance. Such forests will not, therefore, be made available to industries for undertaking plantation and for any other activities.
5. Farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers/degraded lands available with them wood species required for industries. These may also be grown alongwith fuel and fodder species on community lands not required for pasture purposes, and by forest Department/ Corporations on degraded forests, not earmarked for natural regeneration.
6. The practice of supply of forest produce to industry at concessional prices should cease. Industry should be encouraged to use alternative raw materials. Import of wood and wood products should be liberalised.
7. The above considerations will, however, be subject to the cur-

rent policy relating to land ceiling and land-laws.

**Proposal to set up Atomic Power Plant
in Bihar**

7698. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up atomic power plant in the district of West Champaran, Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it would be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to provide a substitute power generating unit in West Champaran District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) At present there is no plan to set up a nuclear power plant in West Champaran District of Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to the availability of coal reserves in Eastern Electricity Region of which Bihar is a part, the priority for setting up of nuclear power plants is relatively lower.

In so far as setting up of any power generating unit is concerned, information is being ascertained from the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power) and Will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen of
Maharashtra**

7699. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of ex-servicemen yet to be rehabilitated in Maharashtra;

(b) the steps being taken for their rehabilitation; and

(c) the time by which all are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) On the basis of the "Live Registers" maintained by the Zila Sainik Boards, the district-wise number of ex-servicemen in the State of Maharashtra yet to be rehabilitated as on January 1990 by way of re-employment is given in the statement below.

(b) The Central Government has provided reservation of 10% and 20% for Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts respectively. the reservation for 'Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings including Nationalised Banks is 14 1/2% and 24 1/2% respectively. The reservation can be carried forward for one year in respect of unutilised reserved vacancies. Ministries/ Departments with larger employment potential have been requested to undertake special drives for recruitment of ex-servicemen, including pooling of vacancies and giving advance intimation of the vacancies.

In addition, the State Government of Maharashtra have provided a reservation of 15% each in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts under the State Government.

Apart from the reservation provided by the Central and State Governments the schemes for self-employment such as SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II are also in operation in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) While all efforts are made to provide maximum employment opportunities and

promote self-employment among ex-servicemen, it is not possible to lay any time limit

for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen which is a continuous process.

STATEMENT

Zila Sainik Board-wise break-up of the ex-servicemen in Maharashtra as on 1-1-1990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of ZSBs</i>	<i>Number on Live Register</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Bombay	1349
2.	Raigarh	342
3.	Nasik	487
4.	Dhule	105
5.	Jalgaon	239
6.	Ratnagiri	668
7.	Pune	569
8.	Ahmednagar	706
9.	Satara	3267
10.	Sangli	976
11.	Kolhapur	1270
12.	Solapur	995
13.	Aurangabad	843
14.	Osmanabad	643
15.	Buldhana	1049
16.	Akola	332
17.	Amravati	456
18.	Yavatmal	196

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of ZSBs</i>	<i>Number on Live Register</i>
1	2	3
19.	Nagpur	216
20.	Sindhudurg	383
21.	Latur	520
22.	Wardha	134

[English]

Development of Computer in Urdu Language

7700. SHRIG.M. BANATWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme/project for developing computer in Urdu language and for promotion of computer science research in Urdu;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with details of work done under the said scheme/project; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider promotion of computer in Urdu and if not, the reasons in therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Department of Electronics has drawn up a programme namely Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) for implementation during the VIII Plan. The programme will cover the development of requisite technology for information processing in Urdu language also.

The programme for Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) will

include the technology development activities mainly in the following thrust areas:

- (1) Learning Systems
- (2) Machine Translation Systems &
- (3) Human Machine Interface Systems

(c) Does not arise

Setting up of New Central Universities

7701. SHRIRAMESHCHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish any new Central university during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Legislation has been enacted to establish new Central Universities in Assam and Nagaland. There is no proposal under consideration for establishment of any new Central University.

Great Indian Bustard

7702. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Great Indian Bustard in the country;

(b) the steps contemplated for preservation and increase of the population of this species and achievements made in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a bustard sanctuary in any part of the country; and

(d) if so, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) The present estimate of population of the Great Indian Bustard, based on surveys done by the Bombay Natural History Society, and published in their report in 1989 varies between 770 to 1920.

(b) 1. the steps contemplated for presentation and propagation of this species include:—

(i) Improve the management of existing sanctuaries and to create new ones to protect and conserve the bird and its habitats.

(ii) Increase in central

assistance to the sanctuaries and national parks where the species is known to occur:

(iii) Tightening of control on poaching and illegal trade in endangered wildlife including the Great Indian Bustard.

(iv) Greater protection to the species and its habitats.

(v) Awareness-raising in people for protection and conservation of the species.

2. The major achievement is that the species has started making appearance in its original range where its population was badly depleted in the past.

(c) and (d). Setting up of sanctuaries is the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Bombay Natural History Society in December, 1989 had sent a proposal to the State Government of Gujarat to declare the grassland areas between Naliya, Jakhan Port, Suthri Village and Kothara in Kachchh District as a Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary. Further action is to be taken by Gujarat Government.

[Translation]

Joljivi Madkot-Munsayari Highway

7703. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether condition of Jolljivi-Madkot-Munsayari highway is very bad between Madkot and Munsayari in Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to spend some amount on the repair of the highway during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The road between Jalljivi and Munsayari has been developed only as a fair weather unsurfaced road, and therefore, it is fit only for plying light vehicles.

(b and c). A sum of Rs. 11.78 lakhs has been provided for maintenance/repairs of this road in 1990-91.

[English]

Delay In Sending P.P. Os to Pensioners

7704. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.D.A., Allahabad has been revising the pension in respect of the army personnel;

(b) if so, in how many cases the pension was revised from 1987 onward and after how much time Pension Pay Orders were sent/ issued;

(c) the steps taken to issue Pension pay Orders within the shortest possible time; and

(d) the cases in which Pension Pay Orders are yet to be issued together with the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Pension was revised in about 2.4 lakh cases from 1987 onwards. A computerised system for sanction of service pension, and revision of pensionary awards of army personnel below officer rank whose records are already on the computer, has been introduced so that pension is notified within 2 to 3 weeks to the receipt of claims.

Montreal Protocol

7705. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to sign the Montreal Protocol;

(b) whether any conditions are being put to sign this Protocol; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). The issue is under examination.

Indian Statistical Service

7706. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Statistical Service is a Group 'A' Central Service;

(b) whether Officers of the Indian Statistical Service are appointed Advisors in the Planning Commission; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether direct recruits of the Indian Statistical Service having training in computer programming are offered posts in the

computer centre of the Department of Statistics or in the National Informatics Centre of the Planning Commission; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The posts of Adviser in the Planning Commission, the posts in the National Informatics Centre of the Planning Commission, and the posts (except that of the Executive Director) in the Computer Center of the Department of Statistics are not encadred in the Indian Statistical Service (ISS). As such, these posts cannot be filled in terms of the provisions of the ISS Rules. However officers of the ISS, who apply and who otherwise fulfil the criteria and requirements in respect of these posts are also eligible to be considered for appointment to the posts along with other eligible candidates. The post of Executive Director, Computer Centre of the Department of Statistics, is encadred in the ISS, and as such, only ISS Officers are eligible for appointment to that post.

L.T.C. Facilities to Government Employment

7707. SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Leave Travel Concession for performing short journeys during gazetted holidays, prefixed or suffixed to Saturday/Sundays is admissible to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The admissibility of Leave Travel Concession to

a Government servant, as apparent from the name itself is linked to availing of some kind of leave. The concession is, therefore, admissible to a Government servant only if he takes leave of any kind in addition to gazetted holidays, Saturdays and Sundays. Members of his family can, however, avail of the Leave Travel Concession facility separately irrespective of the fact whether the Government servant takes any leave or not

Non-Utilisation of Funds by States

708 SHRI RAMAKRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of misappropriation or diversion of Central grants/funds by the States which are released to the State Government for the special purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure of Players participating In Fourth 'Asian Soft Ball Mens' Championship

7709. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire expenditure on the players who represented India in the Third Asian Soft Ball Men's Championship held in Japan in 1985 was borne by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government also propose to meet the expenditure on the players participating in the Fourth Asian Soft Ball Men's Championship to be held April-May, 1990 at Manila (Philippines);

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the players participating in the Fourth Asian Soft Ball Men's Championship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Financial assistance to the extent of international passage cost only was provided to the Soft Ball Team which participated in the third Asian Soft Ball Men's Championship held in Japan in 1985.

(b) and (c). The proposal of Soft Ball Federation of India to participate in the Fourth Asian Soft ball Men's Championship to be held in Manila has been cleared at no cost to Government keeping in view the performance of the team at the last Asian Soft Ball Men's Championship held in Japan in 1985, and the fact that this is not an identified discipline for the forthcoming Asian Games, not is it widely played in India.

(d) The names of the players participating in the 4th Asian Soft Ball Men's Championship at Manila, as intimated by the Federation, are as under:—

1. Shri Jacob Chandy
2. Shri Atul Shinde
3. Shri Mahendra Solanki
4. Shri Pavitar Singh
5. Shri S. Chakraborty
6. Shri Sanjay Rewari

7. Shri Prakash Singh

8. Shri R.K. Tikoo

9. Shri Umesh Sharma

10. Shri Virendra Singh

11. Shri Subodh Patankar

12. Shri S.K. Sen

13. Shri Arun Kumar

14. Shri A.J. Alvi

15. Shri S. Mahesh

16. Shri Y.K. Sharma

17. Shri Dayanand Jawalkar

Central Assistance to Punjab

7710. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT OF FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance allotted to Punjab and other States for forest plantation during the last three years;

(b) whether the amount so allocated has been fully utilised by State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT OF FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a to (c). The State-wise allocation and utilisation of funds for afforestation activities during the period 1986-87 to 1988-89 is given in the statement below. This includes Punjab State.

STATEMENT

State-wise Allocation and Utilisation of Funds for Afforestation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1986-87	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3312.60	3436.01	3582.55	3172.03	3538.00	3538.00	1580.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	431.00	386.56	428.50	396.77	451.75	451.75	699.00
3.	Assam	1725.75	1616.51	1892.75	1628.54	2188.00	2128.00	1655.00
4.	Bihar	4066.37	2363.12	4178.75	3841.96	5298.00	5298.00	1997.00
5.	Goa	119.50	110.35	131.65	112.20	118.00	118.00	129.00
6.	Gujarat	2837.97	2997.31	3469.50	2989.86	3168.00	3168.00	3355.00
7.	Haryana	1288.27	1395.27	1459.75	1343.43	1921.50	1921.50	1735.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1762.30	1675.47	1932.75	1952.48	2257.50	2257.50	2396.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	892.00	851.68	1007.50	960.76	1124.63	1124.63	1060.00

Sl. No.	State	1986-87	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Karnataka	2372.24	2259.54	2353.25	1713.95	2710.50	2710.50	1667.30
11.	Kerala	1757.50	1789.26	2003.00	1703.55	2374.00	2374.00	1290.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4269.99	4650.82	4687.75	4059.17	4672.00	4672.00	3457.00
13.	Maharashtra	3955.37	2158.63	4062.50	3401.37	4194.25	4194.25	3135.50
14.	Manipur	246.25	226.07	303.50	307.41	703.50	403.50	464.00
15.	Meghalaya	557.00	413.88	670.50	623.59	756.00	756.00	942.00
16.	Mizoram	497.00	531.49	512.50	535.48	658.00	658.00	570.00
17.	Nagaland	352.50	387.13	506.75	492.86	518.00	518.00	482.50
18.	Orissa	1964.59	2051.12	2637.70	2538.51	2667.25	2667.25	1939.50
19.	Punjab	696.00	863.85	873.75	859.20	1035.25	1035.25	725.00
20.	Rajasthan	2723.17	3376.13	2939.25	2847.84	3202.00	3202.00	1616.50

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	1986-87	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Sikkim	199.75	171.06	233.25	199.20	235.00	235.00	276.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3299.40	2703.21	3606.00	3167.20	3479.50	3479.50.	1991.00
23.	Tripura	435.50	369.73	395.50	424.34	462.75	462.75	476.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6617.14	5582.39	7217.25	6023.12	7589.75	7589.75	4254.30
25.	West Bengal	2559.79	2796.26	2609.20	2025.56	3292.88	3292.88	1612.50
26.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	122.00	127.54	143.50	153.36	259.50	259.50	245.00
27.	Chadigarh	23.25	21.25	24.35	23.55	23.50	23.50	26.25
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.50	52.09	68.25	97.97	111.25	111.25	108.50
29.	Delhi	82.75	100.35	108.80	88.10	85.50	45.00	14.17
30.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.48	45.00	85.00	97.50

Sl. No.	State	1986-87	1986-87	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
31.	Lakshadweep	4.25	7.98	4.75	6.56	7.25	7.25	0.00		
32.	Pondicherry	31.00	36.82	38.50	43.63	48.00	48.00	14.17		
Total		49248.70	45508.88	54083.50	47746.03	59196.01	58836.01	40011.39		

A — Allocation U — Utilisation

[Translation]

Pending Electronic Schemes

7712. SHRIDESAI CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes pending with Government for the development of electronics; and

(b) the names of the electronic schemes proposed to be implemented in Bihar in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Rural Electronics Employment Generation Scheme (Pilot) has been approved for the State of Bihar for implementation through Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation (BELTRON) during 1990-91.

Under the Mining Electronics Development Programme which is jointly supported by the Departments of Electronics, Coal and Mines, the Government has given financial assistance for promoting the use of electronics equipments and systems in providing improvement in safety operations in Mines in the State of Bihar through Central Mines Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi.

There is a proposal for setting up a Centre for Electronics Design & Technology in Bihar.

[English]

Renovation of Monuments and Places of National Importance in Kerala

7713. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allotted for the renovation of monuments and places of

national importance in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years; and

(c) the number of works completed during this period with names and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. Funds have been allocated for the maintenance and preservation of the monuments/sites of national importance in Kerala which have been protected by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). The Maintenance and preservation of the centrally protected monuments is an ongoing and continuous process. Some of the monuments subjected to extensive conservation during the last three years are, Siva Temple Peruvanam, Fort at Palghat and Mattancheri palace, Cochin.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance and the preservation of the centrally protected monuments, in Kerala, is as under:—

1987-88 Rs. 10,33,538.00

1988-89 Rs. 9,87,076.00

1989-90 Rs. 5,75,806.00

[Translation]

Production of Electronic Goods

7714. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to restrict the production of electronic units to their licence capacity only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this decision is likely to affect the export of electronic goods if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). Production of licensed units, including those in the electronics sector, is governed by the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951. The Act provides for exceeding of the licensed capacity by 25%. In addition, the licensed units can get their capacity enhanced under the Scheme of Re-endorsement.

As part of general industrial licensing policy, Government has permitted Registered/Licensed industrial undertakings to produce in excess of licensed or registered capacity provided such additional production is exported. In addition, to step-up exports, Government has also extended the facility of one-time permission to all industrial undertakings for manufacture separate industrial licence.

[English]

Increase in Pay Scales of Indian Institute of Management

7715. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the professors and teachers of Indian Institute of Management have been given increased pay scales recently;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend these pay scales to other institutions of national importance such as Regional Engineering Colleges, medical institutions, Council of Scientific Industrial Research and Universities etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Government have recently issued orders on 19.4.1990 revising the pay scales of teachers in IITs which are also applicable to the teachers of IIMs, NITIE, Bombay and IISc., Bangalore. There is no proposal under consideration to extend these to Regional Engineering Colleges, medical institutions, Council of Scientific Industrial Research and Universities etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Schemes for the Development of Sanskrit Language

7716. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government for development/propagation of Sanskrit language in various states including the financial assistance available and provided during the last three years, state-wise;

(b) whether the educational institutions in Maharashtra engaged in propagation of Sanskrit language have sought financial assistance from the Government and the action taken thereon; and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up Sanskrit University in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details of proposals and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Government of India have formulated various schemes for the development and propagation of Sanskrit language. Under the Central Plan Scheme

"Development of Sanskrit Education, financial assistance to States/UTs", grants are given direct to the State Government for being provided by them in turn to institutions/individuals. A statement-I of details of the budget and funds provided during the last three years State-wise is given below.

Under other schemes, grants are given by the Government of India direct to institu-

tions and individuals all over the country. A statement-II of details of budget and funds provided under these Schemes is given below.

(b) The details of the institutions in Maharashtra which sought financial assistance from Government of India, and of Grants given to them, during the last three years are as under:—

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
(i) Mumbadevi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bombay	3.48	3.89	4.82
(ii) Vedic Sanshodan Mandal, Pune	4.15	4.07	5.13
(iii) Deccan College, Pune	7.37	13.45	14.25
(iv) Dharamkosh Mandal, Wai	0.97	0.97	0.87

Apart from this, five Voluntary Sanskrit Institutions in Maharashtra are also receiving an ad-hoc grant from this Ministry for the purpose of propagation and development of Sanskrit education under the scheme of financial assistance to the Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations. Grants given to them

during the last three years, respectively, were Rs. 1.95 lakhs, Rs. 1.21 lakhs and Rs. 0.69 lakhs.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

(d) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT - I

B. E.	1987-88	—	Rs.	40.00	Lakhs	Under the scheme: — "Development of Sanskrit Education financial assistance to State/UT's.
B. E.	1988-89	—	Rs.	58.00	Lakhs	
B. E.	1989-90	—	Rs.	57.00	Lakhs	

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total Amount Released during				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.85	2.10	1.95		
2.	Assam	1.86	2.71	2.78		
3.	Bihar	3.57	5.13	5.20		
4.	Gujarat	0.32	0.26	0.26		
5.	Haryana	0.08	0.11	0.11		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.42	0.24		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.26	0.34	0.38		

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total Amount Released during				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
8.	Karnataka	7.90	11.90	14.78		
9.	Kerala	1.78	2.85	2.54		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.52	0.76	0.76		
11.	Maharashtra	0.62	0.98	0.38		
12.	Manipur	0.20	0.36	0.31		
13.	Meghalaya	0.06	0.08	0.08		
14.	Orissa	1.38	1.69	2.72		
15.	Punjab	0.02	0.08	0.86		
16.	Rajasthan	0.70	2.26	2.22		
27.	Tamil Nadu	5.07	7.45	7.68		

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total Amount Released during				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
18.	Tripura	1.02	1.76	1.29		
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2.77	3.55	3.76		
20.	West Bengal	4.05	6.16	6.22		
21.	Nagaland	0.20	0.20	0.20		
22.	Goa	0.06	0.12	0.11		
Total		34.33	51.27	54.83		

Name of UT's

1.	Delhi	0.55	0.36	0.50
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.05	0.06	0.02
3.	Pondicherry	0.02	0.07	0.07

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total Amount Released during				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
4.	Chandigarh	0.07	—	—		
	Total	0.69	0.49	0.59		
	Grand Total	35.02	51.76	55.42		

STATEMENT - II

Sl. No.	Name of States	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		B. E.	Exp.	B. E.	Exp.	B. E.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the propagation and development of Sanskrit.	50.00	59.41	50.00	53.34	60.00	59.99
2.	Grants to Adarsh Sanskrit Path-shalas/Sodh Samsthas.	45.00	50.97	55.00	58.41	65.00	75.00
3.	Grants to Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.	2.89 in (crores)	2.70 (crores)	2.93 (crores)	2.83 (crores)	3.24 (crores)	3.00 (crores)
4.	Grants to Sanskrit Dictionary Deptt., Deccan College, Poona.	9.00	7.37	10.00	13.45	15.00	14.25
5.	Grants to Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.	—	—	—	—	6.00	6.00
6.	Grants to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.	—	—	—	—	6.95	6.95

Sl. No.	Name of States	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		B. E.	Exp.	B. E.	Exp.	B. E.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Production of Sanskrit Literature besides Purchase and Publication of rare manuscripts.	26.00	25.59	23.00	31.12	23.00	26.32
8.	Special Orientation courses to P.G. studies in vocational disciplines like paleography, epigraphy etc.	3.00	2.69	3.00	2.56	3.00	4.37
9.	Preservation of oral tradition of Vedic recitation.	6.00	3.82	4.50	3.94	4.50	2.15
10.	Holding of Elocution contest and Vedic Convention.	2.00	1.25	4.50	2.14 (1.15 + 0.99)	4.50	3.95 2.58 + 1.37)
11.	Vedic Endowment.	50.00	50.00	40.00	45.00	40.00	62.00
12.	Financial Assistance for eminent elderly Sanskrit scholars in Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas and other voluntary organisations.	12.00	5.98	12.00	7.96	12.00	7.80

Vacant Posts of Senior Civilian Staff Officers

7717. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Senior Civilian Staff officers lying vacant in the Armed Forces headquarters and since when; and

(b) the number of posts out of them filled on ad-hoc basis for more than six months together with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No post of Senior Civilian Staff Officer is presently lying vacant.

(b) No post in the grade of Senior Civilian Officer has been filled on ad hoc basis. However, 49 posts in the grade have been filled on officiating basis under Rule 10(2) of the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service Rule 1968. These posts could not be filled on regular basis, because seniority in the feeder grade of Civilian Staff Officer is likely to under go a charge (as a result of directions of the Central Administrative tribunal and the Supreme Court), for which papers have already been sent to the Union public Service Commission.

Assistance to Electronic Units

7719. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to any electronic unit in private sector during the last three years; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend similar financial assistance to any

other private electronic units; if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Cannanore Engineering College

7720. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Engineering College, Cannanore, Kerala Pending with Government for financial assistance/grant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The following three proposals have been received from the engineering College, Cannanore, Kerala:

1. Development of Electronic Lab;
2. Establishment of Computer Centre;
3. Library and documentation Centre.

These proposals will be considered at the meetings of the expert committees in the concerned areas during 1990-91 for direct central assistance under the scheme of Thrust Areas of Technical Education.

Assistance to Keltron

7721. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala to extend financial assistance to Keltron to expand its units in Kerala; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Union Government have taken over or propose to take over any of the units of Keltron; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) In response to a proposal from Semiconductor Units of Keltron, which is a Public Sector Company of the Government of Kerala, the Department of Electronics has extended financial assistance by way of loans of Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs to Keltron Power Devices Ltd. and Keltron rectifiers Ltd., respectively to assist in their revitalisation programme.

(b) A units of Keltron namely, Electronic Test & Development Centre at Trivandrum was taken over by the Department of Electronics and upgraded to the level of Electronic Regional Test Laboratory in 1988. Electronics Research and Development Centre, which was earlier set up as an autonomous Society was also taken over in 1988.

Acquisition of New Ships

7722. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new ships are proposed to be acquired by the Indian Navy during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Vessels are being acquired for the Indian Navy during 1990-91 from indigenous yards as well as from import. It may not be desirable to disclose details in public interest.

Setting up of Working Women Hostels in A.P.

7723. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering any proposals to set up more working women hostels in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any amount is allocated in the current year for building any such hostels or for improving the existing ones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) to (d). A provision of Rs.6 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates to start 70 additional hostels for 3,500 working women in the country for the year 1990-91 under the scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with Day-care Centre for Children. Projects are sanctioned on the basis of the applications received from the voluntary and other eligible organisations through the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and are not allocated State or Union Territory-wise. No project proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh is presently pending consideration.

20-Point Programme in Andhra Pradesh

7724. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the State of Andhra Pradesh in implementation of 20-Point Programme as per the latest review particularly in the field of self-employment during the last three years;

(b) the funds allocated during the last three years; and

(c) the amount spent under various points of 20-Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Statement-I indicating the progress made by Andhra Pradesh in the implementation of certain selected items including the self the implementation of certain selected items including the self employment programme, viz. IRDP, Monitored on a monthly basis, is given below.

(b) Statement-II indicating the amounts allocated in the State Plan Sector, during the last three years, is given below.

(c) Statement-III indicating expenditure for 20-Points Programme, is given below.

STATEMENT - I

1987-88

Point	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1A	IRDP (Families)	Nos.	273909	261921	96
1B	Nrep (MANDAYS)	Nos.	26276000	30055000	114
1C	RLEGP (Mandays)	Nos.	24832000	32924000	153
1D	SSI Units	Nos.	6000	11230	187
5	Distribution of Surplus Land	ACRES	33240	24131	73
6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	1700	2691	158
7	Drinking water problem solved (VLG)	Nos.	5380	4772	89
8A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	15	0	0
8B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	200	200	100
8C	Sub Centres	Nos.	900	900	100

<i>Point</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
8D	Immun. of Children (DPT, POLIO & BCG)	Nos.	1205000	890006	74
9A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	600000	449810	75
9B	Equivalence Sterilisation	Nos.	121111	90925	75
9C	ICDS	Nos.	85	99	116
9D	Anganwadis	Nos.	10098	9253	92
11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	230000	299715	130
11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	54000	118490	219
14A	House Sites Allotted	Nos.	90000	246647	274
14B	Construction Assistance Provided	Nos.	125000	127831	102
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana for SC-ST	Nos.	10000	13742	137
14D	EWS House Provided	Nos.	15000	9503	63

<i>Point</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	300	257	86
15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	250000	355210	142
16	Tree Plantation	Nos.	300000000	305134000	102
18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	200	357	179
19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	815	1514	186
19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos	75000	116794	156
19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	75000	15148	202
19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	10000	11516	115

Point	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1A	IRDP (Families)	Nos.	234905	301296	128
1B	NREP (Mandays)	Nos.	34255000	35186000	103
1C	RLEGP (Mandays)	Nos.	26248000	26423000	101
1D	SSI Units	Nos.	10000	13425	134
5	Distribution of Surplus Land	ACRES	35000	23178	66
6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos	3000	710	24
7	Drinking water problem solved (VLG)	Nos	4000	2500	63
8A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	40	0	0
8B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos	200	0	0
8C	Sub Centres	Nos.	1000	0	0

Point	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
8D	Immun. of Children (DPT, POLIO & BCG)	Nos.	1246000	1038434	83
9A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	600000	475000	79
9B	Equivalence Sterilisation	Nos.	166722	114880	69
9C	ICDS	Nos.	99	99	100
9D	Anganwadis	Nos.	10801	10945	101
11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	230000	376067	164
11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	54000	123073	228
14A	House Sites Allotted	Nos.	90000	126011	140
14B	Construction Assistance Provided	Nos.	125000	123074	102
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/ST	Nos.	13143	9948	76
14D	EWS House Provided	Nos.	15000	9386	61

<i>Point</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	1500	1501	100
15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	125000	363979	291
16	Tree Plantation	Nos.	320000000	283495000	89
18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	108	777	719
19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	500	1116	223
19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	92500	98497	106
19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	100000	158509	159
19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	15000	10233	68

1989-90

Point	Item	Unit	Annual Target	Target (Apr-Feb)	Achievement (Apr-Feb)	% (A-F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1A	IRDP (Families)	Nos.	214229	192806	241072	125
1B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Nos.	77278000	66974266	56229000	84
1C	SSI Units	Nos.	11000	10083	12809	127
5	Distribution of Surplus Land	ACRES	32000	28800	16756	58
6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	2290	1961	326	17
7	Drinking Water Problem Solved (VLG)	Nos.	2500	2250	1654	74
8A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	20	14	0	0
8B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	Nos.	200	166	0	0
8C	Sub Centres	Nos.	1236	1030	0	0
8D	Immun. of Children (DPT, POLIO & BCG)	Nos.	1343400	1186736	776924	65

1989-90

Point	Item	Unit	Annual Target	Target (Apr-Feb)	Achievement (Apr-Feb)	% (A-F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	637000	562683	388000	69
9B	Equivalence Sterilisation	Nos.	218222	199514	119572	60
9C	ICDS	Nos.	103	103	112	109
9D	Anganwadis	Nos.	11281	11228	13017	116
11A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	260000	235733	341820	145
11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	54000	48420	95460	197
14A	House Sites Allotted	Nos.	30000	27200	57656	212
14B	Construction Assistance Provided	Nos.	125000	113333	70416	62
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/ST	Nos.	9095	8246	6199	75
14D	EWS House Provided	Nos.	145000	131466	8218	6

1989-90

Point	Item	Unit	Annual Target	Target (Apr-Feb)	Achievement (Apr-Feb)	% (A-F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14E	LIG Houses	Nos.	1500	1360	250	18
15	Slum Improvement (POP)	Nos.	15000	136000	198993	146
16	Tree Plantation	Nos.	320000000	316666666	257559550	81
18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	108	99	179	181
19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	650	543	321	59
19B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	77000	65963	52265	79
19C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	12000	99200	58696	59
19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	14000	11200	3830	34

STATEMENT-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Item	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Attack on Rural Poverty			
	IRDP	2062	3206	3968
	NREP/JRY	2300	2581	3864
	CD & Panchayats	8	20	70
	V & SI	1800	2183	2183
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	518	602	602
3.	Better use of irrigation	29312	30000	30000
4.	Bigger harvests	3942	4083	4008
5.	Land reforms	21	120	120
6.	Safe drinking water	2600	3400	3000

S. No.	Item	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Health for all	1233	1450	1515
8.	Two child norms Nutrition	447	447	447
9.	Education	6202	6252	9562
10.	Justice to SC/ST	8611	8491	8847
11.	Opportunities for youth	148	148	248
12.	Housing for people	5380	6268	6297
13.	Improvement of slums	684	600	600
14.	Forestry	1611	1611	1611
15.	Protection of environment	140	140	140
16.	Concern for consumer	10	10	10
17.	Energy for villages	—	20	20
Total		67029	71632	77112

STATEMENT-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Item	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Attack on Rural Poverty			
	IRDP	2444	3783	
	NREP/JRY	3499	3845	
	CD & Panchayats	1502	3034	
	V & SI	1889	2201	
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	520	567	
3.	Better use of irrigation	27075	33162	
4.	Bigger harvests	3589	4217	
5.	Land reforms	120	146	
6.	Safe drinking water	2983	3400	

S. No.	Item	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Health for all	1048	1299	Not yet finally known
8.	Two child norms Nutrition	299	387	
9.	Education	5038	6291	
10.	Justice to SC/ST	7622	7745	
11.	Opportunities for youth	113	185	
12.	Housing for people	4808	6297	
13.	Improvement of slums	353	716	
14.	Forestry	1070	1288	
15.	Protection of environment	137	136	
16.	Concern for consumer	5	6	
17.	Energy for villages	20	20	
Total		64134	72725	

Remote Sensing Application Centre**7725. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. propose to set up any Remote Sensing Application Centre in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated capital outlay involved in setting up such a Centre; and

(d) what facilities and assistance is proposed to be made available to the Government of West Bengal for setting up such a Centre in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Government has already set up a major Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre (RRSSC) at Kharagpur, which is one of the five such Centres set up in the country. Additionally, the West Bengal Government has already approved the setting up of a State Remote Sensing Centre under its Department of Science & Technology.

(b) The Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre at Kharagpur has a very large image processing set up to assist the remote sensing usage in the region. The West Bengal State Remote Sensing Application Centre will use space remote sensing technology specially to deal with mapping and monitoring of natural resources of the State.

(c) The capital outlay for the RRSSC at Kharagpur is Rs. 2.00 crores. The estimated capital outlay for setting up a State Remote Sensing Centre towards technical facilities like visual equipments for interpretation of satellite data, cartographic equipment,

medium level image processing system is around Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

(d) Department of Space (DOS) as the nodal agency for establishment of National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) in the country provides:

- Necessary technical guidance
- on-the-job training where requested for; and
- Financial Support subject to a maximum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs depending upon the matching contribution from the State Government

So far, the Department of Space has already provided to the West Bengal Government a grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the setting up of the State Remote Sensing Centre.

Loss During Launching of INSAT-1D

7726. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spacecraft INSAT-1D which was transported to FAC, Palo Alto for rework has since been received back;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure incurred on its recovery;

(c) whether the validity tests at subsystem levels and certain spacecraft all-up tests for essentially checking the overall spacecraft performance have since been conducted as per the test plan; if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) when the spacecraft has been or is likely to be shipped to the launch base; and

(e) when is it likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The INSAT-1D spacecraft which was brought back to Ford Aerospace Corporation (FAC), Palo Alto from the launch pad for repair in June, 1989 has since been repaired, fully retested and shipped back to the launch site in April, 1990.

(b) The repair work is the responsibility of the spacecraft contractor with no cost to the Department of Space (DOS)

(c) Yes, Sir. The spacecraft has been subjected to acceptance level tests and has successfully passed these tests. The tests have validated the flight worthiness of the spacecraft.

(d) The INSAT-1D spacecraft has been shipped to the launch site on 12th April, 1990. It has arrived at the launch site and launch preparations are going on.

(e) INSAT-D launch is scheduled for June, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Announcement of Results of Examinations/Interviews by U.P.S.C.

7727. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that result of the Examinations interviews conducted by the U.P.S.C. are announced very late;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to declare the results of examinations/interviews in time?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c).

Results of various examinations/interviews conducted by the Union Public Service Commission are normally declared by them within a reasonable period of time. However, marginal delays sometimes take place on account of the volume of work handled by the Commission at different points of time. A constant watch is kept by the commission on the progress of work relating different examinations/interviews and efforts are made to minimise the time lag between various stages of work and to eliminate delays.

[*English*]

Vehicular Pollution

7728. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres opened in Delhi for checking of the pollution limit laid down in Motor vehicles Act and issue of certificates to various kinds of vehicles;

(b) whether these centres are adequate for a large number of motor vehicles in Delhi; and

(c) if not, the measures taken to make adequate arrangements to cope with magnitude of work?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILMANI ROUTHAY): (a) In Delhi, there are 7 static 12 mobile teams of the Directorate of Transport in operation for issuing certificates and indicating the emission levels of vehicles.

(b) and (c). No. Sir. The Delhi Administration has been requested to establish additional centres.

[Translation]

Languages being Taught at Post Graduate Level

7729. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the names of languages other than those included in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution which are taught at post-graduate level and which are used as the medium of examination of State Public Service Commission and are approved by Sahitya Akademi and which news are broadcast/telecast on the official media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): According to the information furnished by the university Grants Commission, the following languages, other than those included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, are taught at post-graduate level:

1. Ardhamagadhi
2. Khasi
3. Maithili
4. Manipuri
5. Pali
6. Prakrit
7. Rajasthani
8. English
9. Arabic
10. Chinese
11. French

12. German
13. Japanese
14. Persian
15. Russian
16. Spanish
17. Nepali
18. Portugese

According to the information furnished by Sahitya Akademi, the Akademi has recognized the following languages, not included in the 8th Schedule, in which the Akademi's programmes are implemented:

1. Dogri
 2. English
 3. Konkani
 4. Maithili
 5. Manipuri
 6. Nepali
 7. Rajasthani
-

According to the information furnished by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, English is the only language not included in the 8th Schedule in which Doordarshan telecasts news. List of languages other than those included in the 8th Schedule, in which All India Radio broadcasts news is given in the statement below.

Information regarding the languages in which examinations of State Public Service Commissions are conducted is not available with the Department.

STATEMENT

*List of languages in which Air Broadcasts
News (Excluding Languages of 8th
Scheduled of the Constitution)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Language/ dialect</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Kokborok
2.	Konkani
3.	Mozo
4.	Santhali
5.	Mahi
6.	Tangsa
7.	Nocte
8.	Khampti
9.	Mijo Mishimi
10.	Tagin
11.	Wangchu
12.	Idu
13.	Adi
14.	Nishi
15.	Apatani
16.	Karbi
17.	Bodo
18.	Nepali
19.	Lepcha

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Language/ dialect</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
20.	Manipuri
21.	Hmar
22.	Paite
23.	Kabui
24.	Thadou
25.	Mao
26.	Thangkhul
27.	Rajasthani
28.	Dogri
29.	Gojri
30.	Sangtan
31.	Yimchuger
32.	Konyak
33.	Khmngan
34.	Nagamose
35.	Phon
36.	Chang
37.	Zoliam
38.	Kuki
39.	Rengma
40.	Sema
41.	Lotha

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Language/ dialect</i>
1	2
42.	Chakhesang
43.	Ao
44.	Angani
45.	Nagameso
46.	Ladaki
47.	Nicobarese
48.	Garo
49.	Jaintia
50.	Khasi
51.	Dimasa
52.	English

[English]

Central Scheme for Low Cost Primary School Buildings

7730. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had been providing assistance to states for building low cost primary school buildings in the backward areas under some central schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme was launched in Rajasthan also;

(d) if so, the approximate number of low cost primary school buildings built in backward areas of Rajasthan in Seventh Plan?

(e) whether Government propose to continue the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). Construction of school buildings is the responsibility of the State Governments and is taken up by them according to the availability of resources. There is no Central Government Scheme for construction of low cost primary school buildings. However, the Ninth Finance Commission has made an award for construction of primary schools buildings in 1989-90. State Governments have also utilised funds sanctioned under NREP/RLEGP/JRY for this purpose.

In Rajasthan, a large programme for construction of primary school buildings has been taken up. According to the information supplied by the State Government, so far during the period 1987-88 to 1989-90, 5991 primary school classrooms have been built.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Probes into Bofors Gun and Submarine Deals

7731. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government so far on the investigations conducted into the alleged pay-offs in the Bofors-gun deal and HDW Submarine deal separately; and

(b) whether Government propose to recover this amount from the manufacturers

of the Bofors guns and HDW submarines respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). It is not possible to quantify the exact expenditure incurred on the investigation of criminal cases. The Conduct of such investigations is a statutory obligation of the State and such expenses are not recoverable from the offenders.

[English]

Stimulus to Teachers for Research Work

7732. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any incentives to those teachers/Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas who get doctorate degrees for their research works;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any requests in this regard have been received by Government from All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Complaint against IAS/IPS Officers in Punjab and Chandigarh

7733. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in Punjab and Chandigarh against whom complaints of misconduct have been received during the last three years;

(b) the number of such complaints enquired into departmentally and those enquire through Vigilance Department;

(c) the number of enquiries completed and the number of pending cases;

(d) the number of complaints found correct and the details of action proposed to be taken; and

(e) the progress of the pending enquiries?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Computer Manpower

7734. SHRI KALP NTH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is adequate manpower in the country now to meet the requirements of the increasing number of computers introduced in different fields;

(b) if so, the estimate of the man-power now available and estimate of the requirement by the end of the next plan; and

(c) the steps being taken to train the required man power to meet the increasing needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) While the man-power at lower/middle level of competence at higher Levels.

(b) The estimated man-power for computers now available in the country is 60,000 at degree/diploma levels. The estimated requirement by the end of the 8th Plan is 3,00,000 computer personnel at degree/diploma levels.

(c) Department of Electronics (DOE) initiated in 1983, a Programme on development of Manpower for Computers. As part of this programme, DOE jointly with the Ministry of Human Resource Development/UGC initiated Computer Courses at different levels in new institutions. A major bottleneck in faster development of computer manpower is the shortage of teachers. In order to overcome this problems, DOE has started the following schemes:—

- (i) Teachers Training Programme for Diploma in Computer, Applications;
- (ii) Teachers Training Programme for Master of Computer Applications;
- (iii) Cross Migration Scheme;
- (iv) Continuing Education Scheme;

Government is also considering to involve private sector training institutes to supplement the efforts of Government to meet the increasing need of manpower.

Letters from MPs

7735. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received by the Ministry of Personnel, public Grievances and Pensions for M.Ps. during the last three months relating to service matters of Government employees;

(b) how many of these have been finally disposed of and how many are still pending; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the replies thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 105.

(b) Disposed of	:	52
Pending		53

(c) Every efforts is made to send final replies to Members of Parliament as expeditiously as possible.

Vacant posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

7736. SHRI RAMJILAL YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given 20 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6256 regarding vacant posts in Regional officers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and states:

(a) the number of vacancies of Administrative Officer in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on date;

(b) whether any of the vacancies that existed in April, 1989 has since been filled up;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). At present, there are 4

vacancies in the Grade of Administrative Officers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. In Accordance with the Recruitment Rules for the post of Administrative Officer in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, 50% posts are to be filled by promotion, failing which by transfer on deputation and 50% by deputation. The four current vacancies fall to the share of the deputationists. As per the existing instructions of the Government of India, Deputationists to Central Autonomous Bodies are required to be taken on permanent absorption basis for which the willing candidates are not forthcoming. The Matter is under consideration to overcome this difficulty.

Sale of Education Code and Accounts Code

7737. SHRI RAMJILAL YADAV:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Education Code and Accounts Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas containing Rules and Regulations etc. to govern employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are not available on sale to the employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Education Code and Accounts Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas are

not for sale. These are meant for internal use in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Regional Offices and Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, these are available to all the employees of the Sangathan for reference.

[Translation]

20-Point Programme in Bihar

7738. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Progress made in the implementation of each point of the 20-Point Programme in Bihar during the last three years as per the latest review;

(b) whether the progress is satisfactory; and

(c) the amount allocated under each point of the 20-Point Programme during 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Statement-I indicating the progress made in the implementation of 28 select items, monitored on a monthly basis is given below. It will be seen that the progress has been generally satisfactory.

(c) Statement-II indicating the amounts allocated in the State Plan Sector for year 1989-90, is given below. The allocations for 1990-91 have not been finalised as yet

STATEMENT-I

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Bihar-

Point No.	Item	(Unit : Nos)	Target 87-88	Achievement 87-88	% Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	
01A	IRDP (Old & New Beneficiaries.)	536427	657334	123	
01B	Employment Generated under NREP	30546000	46758000	153	
01C	RLEGP	28588000	37946000	133	
01D	SSI Units	11500	12571	109	
05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	15810	16185	102	
06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	450	468	104	
07A	Drinking water problem solved (VLG)	3400	3117	92	
08A	Community Health Centres	20	23	115	
08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	350	393	112	

<i>Point No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Target 87-88</i>	<i>Achievement 87-88</i>	<i>% Ach.</i>
<i>(Unit : Nos)</i>				
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
8C	Sub Centres	800	800	100
8D	Immun. of Children (DPT, POLIO & BCG)	2003000	1803568	90
9A	FP Sterilisation	600000	510085	85
9B	EQ Sterilisation	101222	74984	74
9C	ICDS Blocks	127	127	99
9D	Anganwadis (Cum)	13297	12983	98
11A	SC Families Assisted	243115	310879	128
11B	ST Families Assisted	115000	162289	141
14A	House Sites Allotted	25000	23862	95
14B	Construction Assistance Provided	—	—	—
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/ST	10000	24028	240

Point No.	Item	(Unit : Nos)	Target 87-88	Achievement 87-88	% Ach.
1	2		3	4	5
14D	EWS House Provided		10000	14888	149
14E	LIG Houses		768	1156	151
15	Slum Improvement (POP)		43300	41050	95
16	Tree Plantation		350000000	315200000	90
18	Fair Price Shops		50	525	1050
19A	Villages Electrified		3500	2307	66
19B	Pumpsets Energised		20000	8056	41
19C	Improved Chullahs		40000	48944	122
19D	Bio-Gas Plants		5000	5047	101

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Bihar-

Point No.	Item	Unit (Nos)	Target 88-89	Achievement 88-89	% Ach.
1	2		3	4	5
01A	IRDP (Old & New Beneficiaries.)		430492	427583	99
01B	Employment Generated under NREP		41600000	40430000	97
01C	RLEGP		30455000	31058000	102
01D	SSI Units		11000	10150	92
05A	Distribution of Surplus Land (Acres)		15120	15098	100
06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation		492	494	100
07A	Drinking water problem solved (VLG)		10552	9927	94
08A	Community Health Centres		20	21	155
08B	Primary Health Centres (PHC)		400	407	102
8C	Sub Centres		2000	2000	100

Point No.	Item	Unit (Nos)	Target 88-89	Achievement 88-89	% Ach.
1	2		3	4	5
8D	Immun. of Children (DPT, POLIO & BCG)		2073000	2350134	113
9A	FP Sterilisation		513000	465188	91
9B	EQ Sterilisation		131856	93285	71
9C	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum)		142	143	101
9D	Anganwadis (Cum)		14410	13460	93
11A	SC Families Assisted		279300	270425	97
11B	ST Families Assisted		128050	144017	112
14A	House Sites Allotted		25000	25906	104
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/ST		19327	15655	81
14D	EWS Houses Provided		10000	10116	101

Point No.	Item	Unit (Nos)	Target 88-89	Achievement 88-89	% Ach.
1	2		3	4	5
14E	LIG Houses		777	710	91
15	Slum Improvement (POP)		43000	43479	101
16	Tree Plantation		360000000	360354000	100
18	Fair Price Shops		50	322	644
19A	Villages Electrified		3342	2708	81
19B	Pumpsets Energised		20000	15002	75
19C	Improved Chullahs		100000	116865	117
19D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)		5000	6189	124

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Bihar-

Point No.	Item	Target		Achievement		% Ach.
		Annual	April-Feb '89 - '90	April-Feb '89 - '90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
01A	IRDP	429239	386315	358812	93	
01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	94419000	81829800	61172000	75	
01C	SSI Units	11000	10083	8307	82	
05	Distribution of Surplus Land	15000	13500	4578	34	
06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	88	75	75	100	
07A	Drinking water problem solved (VLG)	9000	8100	7764	96	
08A	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	302	251	0	0	
08B	Sub Centres	2350	1958	0	0	
08D	Immun. of Children (DPT, POLIO & BCG)	2305600	2036746	1667139	82	
9A	FP Sterilisation	513000	453150	267601	59	

Point No.	Item	Target		Achievement		% Ach.
		Annual	April-Feb '89 - '90	April-Feb '89 - '90	April-Feb '89 - '90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
9B	EQ Sterilisation	146856	131312	75561	58	
9C	ICDS Blocks operational. (Cum)	150	149	144	97	
9D	Anganwadis (Cum)	15138	15057	13893	92	
11A	SC Families Assisted	250000	220833	228531	103	
11B	ST Families Assisted	125000	112083	116786	104	
14A	House Sites Allotted	25000	22667	15498	68	
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/ST	18225	16524	15900	96	
14D	EWS Houses Provided	10000	9067	287	3	
14E	LIG Houses	886	803	539	67	
15	Slum Improvement (POP)	50000	45333	30862	68	

Point No.	Item	Target		Achievement		% Ach.
		Annual	April-Feb '89 - '90	April-Feb '89 - '90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
16	Tree Plantation	280000000	276666666	225300000	81	
18	Fair Price Shops	150	137	221	161	
19A	Villages Electrified	2300	1924	1968	102	
19B	Pumpsets Energised.	10000	8566	7752	90	
19C	Improved Chullahs.	120000	99200	93353	94	
19D	Bio-Gas Plants	5000	4000	2379	59	

STATEMENT-II*Allocation of funds to Bihar during 1989-90 to Twenty Point under State Plan Sector**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1	2	3
1.	<i>Attack on Rural Poverty</i>	
	IRDEP	5779
	NREP/JRY	7742
	CD & Panchayats	1255
	V & SI	2325
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	414
3.	Better use of irrigation	42912
4.	Bigger harvests	10940
5.	Land Reforms	1875
6.	Safe Drinking water	3150
7.	Health for all	2450
8.	Two child norms-Nutrition	1370
9.	Education	12512
10.	Justice to SC/STs	2133
11.	Opportunities for youth	225
12.	Housing for People	200
13.	Improvement of a slums	60
14.	Forestry	1850
15.	Protection of environment	30

S.No.	Items	1989-90
1	2	3
16.	Concern for Consumer	443
17.	Energy for Village	2260
Total		99925

[English]

Construction of Advanced Light Helicopter by H.A.L.

7739. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a full-scale wooden engineering model of India's Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) has been constructed at the Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (HAL);

(b) if so, how much time will HAL take to produce both civil and military variants of ALH; and

(c) what would be its impact on the striking power of the Army and the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Presently HAL is engaged in the development of the basic version of the Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) and the prototype is expected to fly in 90-91. No schedule has been drawn up for the development and production of military and civil variants of the basic ALH. The basic helicopter is expected to enhance the operational efficiency and flexibility of the Army and the Air Force.

Radioactive sand in the Coastal Areas of Kerala

7740. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has constituted an expert Committee to study the effects of radioactive sand on those living in the coastal areas of Kerala; and

(b) if so, its composition and whether any report has been presented by this Committee; and if so, its main features?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee consists of experts from medical sciences, Molecular Biology, Radiation/Cancer research, Human genetics, occupational health and medical (bio) statistics. The committee has been requested to present its report as early as possible.

Achievements of Social Forests Programmes

7741. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Social Forestry programmes

have succeeded in generating natural resources and restoring ecological balance if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether benefit of this programme have been enjoyed by big farmers and industries which depended on forest products and the rural poor are not benefited;

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to lay down a clear policy relating to social forestry programmes; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The Social Forestry programme has led to increase of wood biomass resources in the country. It is not possible at this stage to say whether the programme has succeeded in restoring the ecological balance since changes take time. However, the programme is oriented towards restoring the ecological balance.

(b) to (d). Benefits of the Social Forestry programme have also accrued to the small and marginal farmers and the rural poor, through employment and usufructs.

The Wastelands Development Programme lays down the future direction of the social forestry activities, with utmost priority to regeneration of degraded forests, greening of public lands and promotion of farm forestry through micro-planning and people's participation.

Renovation of Sri Nagesh Garden in Delhi Cantonment

7742. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being spent by the Delhi

Cantonment Board for renovation of the Sri Nagesh garden in Delhi Cantt.;

(b) the rationale behind heavy expenditure on it; and

(c) how far this huge expenditure on non plan works is justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Rs. 42 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Renovation/improvement will provide a modern garden and recreation facilities to the residents of the Cantonment. It will also help in improvement of the environment. The expenditure on renovation is not at the cost of civic amenities. This is a part of the beautification plan of Cantonment.

Teaching Allowance to Lab Assistants

7743. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to pay Teaching Allowance to Laboratory Assistant and Attendants of Kendriya Vidyalayas and other analogous schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Teaching Allowance has since been granted to Laboratory Assistants working in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan w.e.f. 1.1.1986. No teaching Allowance is admissible to Laboratory Attendant who belongs to Group 'D' category. The Group 'D' category does not come under teaching staff.

Forest Universities

7744. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

SHRI ANBARASU ERA:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities imparting
forest education in the country and the loca-
tions thereof;

(b) the number of students being trained
by each university annually;

(c) whether Government propose to set
up more forest universities in the country;
and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI
ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The number of
universities imparting forest education in the
country alongwith their location and annual
intake capacity is given in the statement
below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of University	Location	Intake capacity for forestry courses
1	2	3	4
1.	Birsa Agricultural University	Ranchi (Bihar)	20
2.	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth	Akola (Maharashtra)	20
3.	University of Agricultural Sciences	Dharwad (Karnataka)	20
4.	Punjab Agricultural University	Ludhiana (Punjab)	25
5.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	25
6.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology	Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)	20

S. No.	Name of University	Location	Intake capacity for forestry courses
1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana Agricultural University	Hissar (Haryana)	20
8.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth	Depoli (Maharashtra)	20
9.	Orissa University of Agricultural Science and Technology	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	20
10.	Assam Agricultural University	Jorhat (Assam)	
11.	Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry	Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	20
12.	G. B. Pant University of Agricultural Science and Technology	Pant Nagar (U.P.)	15

S. No.	Name of University	Location	Intake capacity for forestry courses
1	2	3	4
13.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.	Coimbatore	20
14.	Kerala Agricultural University	Mannuthi (Kerala)	17

All Universities have B. Sc. (Forestry) Courses. Universities at Serials Nos. 11-14 have post graduation courses in forestry in addition to B. Sc. graduation course. In addition to the above, Guru Ghasidas University located at Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) has also taken up courses in M. Sc. (Forestry).

Degraded Forests

7745. SHRICHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government recognise degraded forests as "Wasteland";

(b) the total amount that is being provided by Government for redevelopment of the degraded forests;

(c) whether Government propose to launch a thrust programme for regenerating degraded forests on priority basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) 'Wasteland' is degraded land which can be brought under vegetative cover, with reasonable effort, and which is currently under-utilised and land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management or on account of natural causes. Degraded forests of such type are considered as 'wastelands'.

(b) The afforestation programme, which includes social forestry, covers degraded forest lands. The total allocations for afforestation and tree planting activities for all States and Union Territories during 1988-89 and 1989-90 were Rs. 620.48 crores and Rs. 504 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). Regeneration of degraded forests is a thrust area of the Wastelands Development Programme. The States have been advised to prepare area specific projects mainly through natural regeneration and planting of mainly fuelwood and fodder species where natural regeneration is not

possible. Priority is being given to ecologically fragile areas like the Himalayas, Aravallis and the Western Ghats.

Clearance to Irrigation Projects of M.P.

7746. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not granting forest clearance for the irrigation projects viz. Chikhalitola, Mauhar, Chakhla and Tirgarh of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider their decision; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) These irrigation projects have been rejected on merit.

(b) and (c). No proposal for reconsideration of these cases has been received from the State Government.

[Translation]

Service Conditions of Employees Working in C.S.D.

7747. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.S.D. Canteens are managed by the Ministry of Defence;

(b) if so, the details of service conditions and rules relating to employees working in these canteens;

(c) whether any memorandum has been received from the employees working in C.S.D. canteens in U.P.;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir. Although the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) is a Government Department under the administrative jurisdiction of the Defence Ministry, it does not manage any "Canteens". The CSD is engaged in the supply of consumer goods to the "Unit-Run-Canteens" of Military formations. The "Canteens", that is, the "Unit-Run-Canteens", are entirely non-Government organisations set up and managed by the Military formations themselves.

(b) to (e). In view of the reply to (a) above, the terms and conditions of employment of personnel by the "unit-Run-Canteens" is a matter entirely between the employees and the "Canteens".

Preservation of Elephants

7748. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHA RAJA
WADIYAR:

SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elephants in the country, state-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for preservation and multiplication of the elephants;

(c) whether any incidents of poaching of elephants have been brought to the notice of the Government in the last three years;

(d) if so, details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken against guilty persons in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Estimated number of elephants reported by different states is as shown below:—

<i>Name of Region</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
1	2	3
Southern	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	5700 to 7000
Eastern	Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh	2300 to 2400
North East	Mizoram, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and West Bengal	7000 to 7400
North East	Uttar Pradesh	700
		15,700 to 17,500

(b) Steps being taken for preservation and multiplication of elephant population include:—

(i) Setting up of a network of national parks and sanctuaries for protecting the habitat of the species.

(ii) A scheme of Project elephant is included in the draft VIII Five Year Plan. The scheme envisage as below:

(a) improvement of the habitat by way of control of grazing, plantation of suitable species for fodder and relocation of population outside the national parks/sanctuaries.

(b) restoring migration corridors for elephants.

(c) erecting electric fences along the borders of the forests to safeguard against human-elephant conflicts.

(d) proper compensation for damage to life and property caused by elephants.

(e) strengthening the anti-poaching infrastructure in states.

(iii) Trade in Indian ivory has been banned. To safe guard against smuggling of Indian ivory, action is being taken to ban trade in African ivory also.

(c) and (d). Incidents of poaching of elephants reported by states during last three years are as below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Poaching Cases Detected</i>				
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Karnataka</i>	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1987-88	8	—	5	—	13
1988-89	2	1	7	—	10
1989-90	3	3	9	3	18

(e) Information is being collected and would be placed at the Table of the House.

Implementation of Supreme Court Orders on Pension of Air Force Personnel

7749. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any judgement had been delivered by the Supreme Court on 17.12.1982 wide writ petition number 5339-41 of 1980 regarding pension of Air Force personnel; and

(b) if so, the orders enjoined therein and the reasons for their non-compliance by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). We are not aware of any judgement delivered by the Supreme Court on 17.12.82 vide Writ Petition No. 5339-41 of 1980 regarding pension of Air Force personnel. However, a judgement was delivered by the Supreme Court on 17.12.82 vide Writ Petition No. 5939-41 of 1980 filed by D.S. Nakara and others. The Supreme Court in this judgement had decreed that the liberalised pension scheme introduced by the Government for calculation of pension of the Government employees retiring on or after 31.3.79, should be made applicable to all those who retired prior to the above date and no arrears for the past period should be paid. This judgement in the case of Armed Forces Pensioners was implemented vide orders issued by the Ministry of Defence on 22.11.83 and 3.12.83.

National Bear Park in Gujarat

7750. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to develop a national bear park in Adivasi areas of Broach district in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of the plan chalked out by Government for the rehabilitation of the Adivasis displaced therefrom;

(c) whether Adivasis have opposed this plan; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (d). The Government of Gujarat have informed that there is no proposal to develop a National Bear Park in

Bharuch district. However, the Government of Gujarat had established the Shoolpaneswar Wildlife Sanctuary in Bharuch district in 1987 with an area of 448.18 sq. Kms. This includes 150.87 sq. Kms., of area of the erstwhile Dhumkhal Sloth Bear Sanctuary established in 1982. The State Government does not intend to translocate any settlement inside the sanctuary. The Adivasis living in the sanctuary area have filed a special civil appeal on 8.1.1990 in the Gujarat High Court requesting that they should not be displaced. The State Government however, has no plans for displacing these Adivasis.

[English]

UGC Grants to Garhwal University

7751. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the grant-in-aid given to the Garhwal University by the UGC during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether Government are considering to raise the amount of grant being given to this University;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to accord Central status to this University; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the grants given to Garhwal University by the U.G.C. for general development and for special schemes during the last three years are as follows:

<i>Rupees in lakhs</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of grant</i>
1	2
1987-88	86.52
1988-89	13.16
1989-90	41.30

(b) and (c). U.G.C. have invited proposals from all universities, including the Garhwal University, for assistance during the 8th Plan. According to the information furnished by UGC, the level of assistance during the 8th Plan would continue to remain at least at the same level as during the 7th Plan.

(d) and (e). The Garhwal University has been established under an Act of State Legislature, and as a matter of policy the Central Government does not convert State University into Central Universities.

Expansion of IRE Factory at Manavalakurichy

7752. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Indian Rare Earths factory at Manavalakurichy;

(b) whether the Rare Earths available there would be utilised by setting up factories in Kanyakumari District; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There is no proposal for expansion of the Indian Rare Earths factory at Manavalakurichy. A scheme for modernisation of the Mineral Separation Plant is however under implementation. The scheme

consists of setting up of a Concentrate Upgrading Plant (which has been commissioned in March, 1990) and modernisation of the existing plant by addition to and replacement of certain plants and machinery.

(b) There is no proposal of the Government to set up any new factories for processing beach sands in Kanyakumari District.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Grants to Ranikhet Cantonment Municipality for Construction Works

7753. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from Ranikhet (Uttar Pradesh) Cantonment Municipality for providing grants for the various construction works;

(b) if so, the head-wise amount of grant demanded by the said municipality for the year 1990-91; and

(c) whether this amount has been sanctioned; and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Requests for release of funds for road repairs, replacement of water supply distribution lines and augmentation of water supply were received during 1988-89 from the Cantonment Board. No request during the current financial year i.e. 1990-91 has been received so far.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Loans for Ex-Servicemen

7754. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-servicemen have been made eligible for 'on-request loans' under SEMFEX Scheme;

(b) if so, whether all District Soldier Welfare Boards have been informed accordingly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Subject to their satisfying the prescribed conditions, ex-servicemen including disabled service personnel and widows of service personnel, are eligible for loan assistance under SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II Schemes. They have no apply to the concerned Zila Sainik Board/Rajya Sainik Board for this purpose.

(b) and (c). Salient features of the two schemes were brought to the notice of the Rajya Sainik Boards and, through them, the Zila Sainik Boards, by the Directorate General Resettlement in May 1987 and February 1988 respectively.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Delay In Sanctioning Pension to Armed Forces Personnel

7755. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether inordinate delay is taking place in sanctioning pension to the armed forces personnel and civilians, employed in Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of cases in which pension has not yet been sanctioned together with the steps taken to minimise the delay in the sanction of pension and pensionary benefits in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As on 31st March, 1990, pension had not been sanctioned in 171 cases of Armed Forces Personnel. Pension has not been sanctioned in 6 cases of Civilians employed in Armed Forces Headquarters. Several steps like simplification and rationalisation of procedures, computerisation of notification of service pension of personnel below Officer rank and Civilians, timely initiation and correct completion of pension claim documents have been taken to minimise the delay in the sanction of pension and pensionary benefits.

Regional Sports Coaching Centres in Maharashtra

7756. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a number of regional sports coaching centres in Maharashtra for providing coaching facilities in various sports disciplines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposals under consideration for providing such facilities in Maharashtra State and Vidarbha region in particular;

(c) the number of stadia constructed/proposed to be constructed in Maharashtra and the names of the Stadia being managed and utilised by the Sports Authority of India;

(d) whether Government are consider-

ing to strengthen the existing facilities available at Hanuman Vyayam Paraharak Sport Institute at Amraoti; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and assistance provided during the last three years and proposed during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir, only a Sub-Centre of the Western Regional Centre of Sports Authority of India is in the process of being set up at Aurangabad.

(b) About 1000 acres of land has been handed over by the State Government of Maharashtra to the Sports Authority of India who have already constructed a compound wall and internal roads facilities like multi-purpose hall for gymnastic, table tennis, badminton, wrestling and boxing, besides a Sports Hostel, administrative block, two tennis courts, volleyball, football, hockey and Kabaddi, etc., are to be developed.

There is no other proposal for such facilities in the Vidarbha region.

(c) No stadium has been constructed or is proposed to be constructed by the Government in Maharashtra, and no stadium is being managed and utilised by the Sports Authority of India.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Progress Regarding Tiger Project in Maharashtra

7757. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress achieved

under Project Tiger in Melghat district Amraoti (Maharashtra) so far;

(b) the proposal for 1990-91 and Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether complaints have been received from villagers and tribals regarding killing of live-stock/men by wild animals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The Melghat Tiger Reserve in Amravati District of Maharashtra state was established during 1973-74. It covers 1618 Sq. Kms. of the forest area comprising of 448 Sq. Kms. as core area and remaining as buffer area. The important wild animals found in this Tiger Reserve are tiger, leopard, sloth bear, gaur, sambar, cheetah, four horned antelope, barking deer, wild boar, blue bull, etc. The hilly deciduous forests of this reserve, dominated by teak and bamboo, represent the natural habitat of wild animals of this region. The area under Melghat Tiger Reserve is receiving protection against damaging factors like fire, illicit tree felling, poaching of wild animals, soil erosion, grazing, encroachment and unregulated tourism. The estimated number of tigers in Melghat Tiger Reserve has increased from 27 in 1972 to 77 in 1989.

(b) The Project Tiger is a long term conservation scheme. During 1990-91 the management of Melghat Tiger Reserve will be continued on the pattern of Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposals for Eighth Five Year Plan are not finalised.

(c) to (e). Details are being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Casualties during Siachen Operations

7758. SHRIMORESHWARSAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of army personnel killed/disabled in the Siachen Operation;

(b) whether the families of the disabled have since been rehabilitated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (d). It is not possible to disclose this information in the interest of national security.

Development of Indian Languages

7759. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government continue to assist the development of modern Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Government institutions which are rendering research, training, correspondence courses and training programmes besides providing academic support to the Government; and

(d) detailed achievements during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). The development and promotion of modern Indian languages is primarily the concern of the State Govern-

ments. However, the Government of India have been implementing a number of programmes for promotion of modern Indian languages including Hindi, directly and through the institutions set up by it. Some of the important programmes implemented by the Government during the last three years are:

- i) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations as well as individuals for bringing out publications in Indian languages.
- ii) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotional activities in various modern Indian languages. Over 170 organisations have been given assistance.
- iii) Distribution of books in Indian languages to libraries and educational institutions (free of cost).
- iv) Financial assistance to 15 States and 4 universities for preparation and production of university level text-books in Indian languages.
- v) Financial assistance to Governments of non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories for appointment of Hindi teachers in schools at primary to higher-secondary levels under the centrally sponsored scheme of appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States: 3,066 Hindi teachers were appointed under this scheme during the last three years.
- vi) Financial assistance to Governments on non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories and voluntary organisations for establishment of Hindi teacher training

colleges. About 2,800 Hindi teachers have been trained in these colleges.

The following institutions under the Ministry of Human Resource Development are engaged in various activities of language promotion viz. training of language teachers, production of materials in Indian languages, teaching language through correspondence courses, etc.:

- 1) The Central Institute of Indian Languages Mysore (a subordinate office) and its regional centres at Patiala, Solan, Bhubaneswar, Mysore, Pune and Lucknow undertake training of modern Indian language teachers, socio-linguistic surveys, production of literature, correspondence courses for teaching of regional languages, research in linguistics, etc.
- 2) The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (a subordinate office) provides support for the development of Indian languages through its programmes for evolving technical terminology in different disciplines, production of definitional dictionaries, identification of pan-Indian technical terms, conducting terminological workshops/orientation programmes, etc.
- 3) The Central Hindi Directorate (subordinate office) contributes to the development of modern Indian languages by bringing out bilingual, tri-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries in Hindi and other Indian languages. Seven bi-lingual, seven trilingual and one multi-lingual dictionaries were brought out during the last three

years. The Directorate also conducts correspondence courses for teaching Hindi through various media. 45,361 persons benefitted through these courses.

- 4) A Special cell in the Central Hindi Directorate looks after the schemes for promotion and development of Sindhi which include assistance for Sindhi publications, financial assistance for the voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion and propagation of Sindhi and awards to Sindhi scholars.
- 5) The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, a subordinate office, has various programmes for the promotion and development of Urdu. Among others, these programmes include calligraphy training centres in Urdu, publication of books including dictionaries in Urdu, financial assistance for publication in Urdu and other activities like holding of conferences, seminars, workshops etc.
- 6) The Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, an autonomous organisation set up by the Government, conducts teacher training programmes for Hindi teachers, courses for teaching Hindi to foreigners, conducts research in methodology for teaching Hindi as second/third language besides other academic activities.
- 7) The Sahitya Akademy and the National Book Trust also implement programmes for promotion of modern Indian languages. These include awards to creative writers, translation of books from one Indian language to another, commissioning authors to write

books on India and its culture, publication of books etc.

**Purchase of Stationery Items by
Kendriya Bhandar**

7760. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items of stationery which are purchased by Kendriya Bhandar on the basis of tender and those which are purchased by selecting suppliers permanently;

(b) whether there is great difference between the rates of Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar on paper products; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Generally all stationery items like typing paper, duplicating paper, copier paper, stencil, carbon paper, file covers note sheet pads and computer stationery etc. are purchased through tenders. However, certain items of popular and standard brands like Kores-carbon paper and stencil, Sunlit duplicating paper and Sunshine copier paper of M/s. Ballarpur Industries etc. are procured directly from the manufactures on permanent basis.

(b) and (c). There are slight differences between the rates of the Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar on paper products, the rates of Kendriya Bhandar being lower. The difference in rates is due to the Kendriya Bhandar maintaining a maximum margin on cost of 9% as against a minimum of 10% of the Super Bazar.

**National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration**

7761. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) has prepared a document on Education for all by 2000 AD making special provision for educating girls and women;

(b) if so, the details of major observations and suggestions made in the document; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) has published a document entitled 'Education for All by 2000—Indian Perspective'. Taking into account the present status and socio-economic-cultural milieu, the study highlights the place of basic education as one of the survival needs of the country and indicates the possible strategies and measures that may be adopted to provide basic education to all. It proposes special provisions for educational advancement of different disadvantaged groups, such as women and girls, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The document begins with a critical review of the existing disparities in education between males and females and goes on to emphasise the need for laying down of separate targets for the different disadvantaged groups, including women and girls. It recommends a comprehensive framework for improving access of women and girls, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the mi-

norities. The document also recommends that necessary support services should be provided to relieve women to secure the benefits of education. The document further suggest that the content and process of education, including course content, learning activities, evaluation, and teacher education, should be revamped with a view to making education an instrument of women's equality.

(c) The National Policy on Education, 1986 is to be reviewed. The study will, *inter alia*, be placed before the Committee to be set up for this purpose.

Smuggling of Ivory in Karnataka

7762. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of Ivory is going on unabated in Karnataka State despite the total ban imposed;

(b) the number of cases that have come to the notice of the Central Government; and

(c) the details of steps proposed to be taken to curb smuggling of Ivory from Karnataka Forests?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). According to the information received from State Government, during 1989-90, 2 cases of smuggling of ivory have been detected by Karnataka Forest Department:

(c) Steps taken by Government to curb the smuggling of ivory from Karnataka include:

- (i) Coordination between the Chief Wildlife Wardens of

Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu by regular meetings and exchange of information on poaching of elephants and illegal trade in ivory.

- (ii) Police cell has been created under forest department of Karnataka State for control of the poaching and smuggling of ivory.

- (iii) The existing staff engaged in antipoaching activities has been strengthened. For this purpose tribal trackers have also been engaged.

- (iv) Improvement in the communication system with the help of telephone and wireless network has been arranged.

- (v) Patrol Guards are being suitably armed.

- (vi) A new centrally sponsored scheme viz. "Control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife", is being implemented.

- (vii) The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1986 has imposed a total ban on trade and manufacture of articles of Indian ivory.

Afforestation in Dhanbad, Bihar

7763. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area under forest in Dhanbad district of Bihar;

(b) the amount sanctioned in the Seventh Five Year Plan for afforestation in the

district and the amount needed to give cover to all the areas meant for forests;

(c) whether central public sector units in Dhanbad have been asked to participate in this afforestation programme; and

(d) if so, details thereof and their actual contribution in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Deposit of Unspent Money

7764. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount is drawn for the payment of expenditure incurred arranging various functions, programmes and meetings of Sangeet Natak Akademy outside Delhi;

(b) whether there have been cases in the last three years where the unspent money was not deposited in office and adjustment thereof made within the stipulated time and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the employees concerned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Advances are drawn by em-

ployees of the Akademi for arranging programmes/festivals/meetings. During the last 3 years the advances ranged between Rs. 4500/- to Rs. 2,52,000/- as per requirement of the event.

(b) During the last 3 years the unspent money in respect of all except one case had been deposited in office. The employee was given an advance of Rs. 1,40,000/- on 12.9.88 for organising meetings of General Council and Executive Board held in Bombay. Unspent balance of Rs. 13,973.05 was settled in March, 1990.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Recoveries of Rs. 6,000/- were effected from the salary of the employee and the balance of Rs. 7,973.05 was deposited by the employee in lumpsum.

[English]

Modification in Gadgil Formula

7765. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed that the present formula for Central assistance to the States should be reviewed/modified; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed change and the deficiencies found in the present formula of Central assistance to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Memorandum from Employees of
Institute of Applied Manpower Re-
search**

7767. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees association of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research has submitted a memorandum regarding irregularities committed in their institution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into these irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which Government propose to take any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (f). A Paper on "Irregularities in the Recent Selection Procedure" was submitted to Chairman, Executive Council on 26th March, 1990. A copy of the Paper was handed over to the President of the Institute and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 9th April, 1990 by a delegation of the staff of I.A.M.R. The Paper alleges certain irregularities in the recent appointments to faculty positions in the Institute and also refers to other service matters like confirmation, etc. These are being looked into.

Availability of Text Books by NCERT

7768. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether great difficulty is being faced by the students in getting new text books for class 9th to 12th in Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether National Council of Educational Research and Training, who is responsible for the supply of these books, is unable to meet the demand;

(c) whether certain institution have been supplied the copies of books to be sold to students;

(d) if so, the names of the institutions to whom copies were supplied;

(e) whether the Government have received complaints regarding non-availability of these books with the institutions;

(f) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(g) whether the number of books issued for sale to students of Delhi is adequate to meet their demand; and

(h) if not, by which date adequate number of copies of books would be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). As part of the effort to reorient the content and process of Education at the school stage, the National Council of Educational Research and Training

(NCERT) has, since 1986, been involved in a massive revision of text books based upon the national curricular framework and the revised syllabi developed by them. This revision has entailed the printing of a very large number of new text-books. There has been a delay in making some of the text books available in time for the academic session 1990-91 in the Union Territory of Delhi. According to the information furnished by NCERT, all the text books will be available by the middle of June, 1990.

(c) to (f). NCERT has been entertaining orders from schools in Delhi for supply of text books directly to them. The names of the schools/institutions which placed orders directly with the NCERT are given in the Statement below. According to NCERT no specific complaints regarding non-availability of text books which have been released and supplied directly to these schools by the NCERT, have been received.

(g) and (h). The NCERT arranges for the printing of adequate number of copies of text books to meet the demand of schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

STATEMENT

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sardar Patel Vidyalaya,
Lodi Estate, Road No. 3,
New Delhi. 2. The Army Public School,
Ridge Road, Dhaula Kuan,
New Delhi-110010. 3. The Mother's International School,
Sri Aurobindo Ashram,
Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi. 4. Happy School,
Darya Ganj Road,
Padam Chand Marg,
New Delhi-110002. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. CRPF Public School,
Sector XIV, Rohini,
Delhi-110085. 6. Presentation Convent Senior
Secondary School,
S.P. Mukherji Marg,
Delhi-110006. 7. Delhi Public School,
Sector XII, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi-110022. 8. Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan's
Mehta Vidyalaya,
Mehta Sadan,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi. 9. Government Boys
Secondary School,
No. 2, Roshanara Road,
Delhi-7. 10. Guru Har-Krishan Public School,
P.O. Box 9039,
Shahdara,
Delhi-110032. 11. Rukmani Devi Jaipuria
Public School,
23 Rajpur Road,
Civil Lines,
Delhi-110054. 12. Apeejay School,
Sheikh Sarai,
Panch Sheel Park,
New Delhi-110017. 13. Manava Bharati India
International School,
Panchsheel Park (South),
New Delhi-110017. 14. Laxman Public School,
Hauz Khas Enclave,
New Delhi-110016. |
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|---|---|
| 15. State Council of Educational Research and Training, Varun Marg, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024. | 26. Guru Harkrishan Public School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057. |
| 16. Mata Jai Kaur Public School, Ashok Vihar, Phase III, Delhi-110052. | 27. Guru Harkrishan Public School, 1, Purana Qila Road, New Delhi-110001. |
| 17. Sharda Public School, D-Block, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110052. | 28. Holy Child Senior Secondary School, Tagore Garden, New Delhi-110027. |
| 18. Convent of Jesus & Mary, Bangla Sahib Marg, New Delhi-110001. | 29. The Air Force School, Subroto Park, Delhi Cantonment-110010. |
| 19. N.C. Jindal Public School, Road No. 73, West Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026. | 30. Saraswati Bal Mandir, Rajouri Garden Extension, New Delhi-110027. |
| 20. Air Force Senior Secondary School, Palam, Delhi Cantt.-10 | 31. Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 2, Kesav Puram, Delhi-110035. |
| 21. Ramjas School, Sector IV, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi-110022. | 32. Department of Teacher Training & Non-Formal Education, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi-110025. |
| 22. Tarun Mitra Parishad, J-88, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi-110092. | 33. Centre for Advanced Studies in Electronics, Department of Electronics, C-Wing, IIIrd Floor, Pushpa Bhavan, Madangir Road, New Delhi-110062. |
| 23. Taksila Public School, Jyoti Colony Extension, Shahdara, Delhi-110032. | 34. Government Boys Senior Secondary School, No. II, Madi Pur, New Delhi-110063. |
| 24. Guru Nanak Girls Senior Secondary School, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi-110032. | 35. Career Public School, 473, Jheel Kuranja, Delhi-110051. |
| 25. Mira Model School, B-Block, Janak Puri, New Delhi-110058. | |

36. St. Mark's Senior Secondary Public School,
Janakpuri Marg,
Janakpuri,
New Delhi-110058.
37. The Union Academy Senior Secondary School,
Academy Lane,
Raja Bazar,
New Delhi-110001.
38. St. Xavier's School,
4, Raj Niwas Marg,
Delhi-110054.
39. J.D. Tytler School,
Behind R-Block,
New Rajinder Nagar;
New Delhi-110050.
40. Chambridge Foundation Senior Secondary School,
Rajouri Garden Extension,
New Delhi-110027.
41. St. Thomas' School,
Mandir Marg,
New Delhi-110001.
42. Nagar Palika Girls Senior Secondary School,
Gole Market,
New Delhi-110001.
43. Sh. S.N. Sidheshwar Adarsh Bal Vidyalaya,
Gurdwara Road,
Gurgaon (Haryana)
44. D.T.E.A. Senior Secondary School,
Lodhi Estate,
New Delhi-110003.
45. Doon Public School,
Paschim Vihar,
New Delhi-110063.

46. Sawan Public School,
Chhattarpur Road,
New Delhi-110030.
47. Col. Satsangi's Kiran Memorial, Aipeccs Educational Complex,
Prem Kiran Kunj,
Satbari, Mehrauli,
New Delhi-110030.
48. Upras Vidyalaya,
Vasant Marg,
Vasant Vihar,
New Delhi-110057.

[English]

**Environmental Awareness Programmes
in Punjab**

7769. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given financial assistance to Punjab for implementing programmes pertaining to promotion of clean environment;

(b) whether such centrally sponsored general Environmental Awareness Promotion Programme has been launched in Punjab;

(c) if so, the financial assistance given to Punjab for implementing these programmes in the last three years; and

(d) the details of the work done in Punjab under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Financial assistance provided to various organisations in Punjab for implementing these programmes during the last

three years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1	2
1987-88	22.53
1988-89	48.41
1989-90	17.52

(d) Various activities undertaken under the above programmes include organisation of seminars/symposia, training courses, public meetings, audiovisual/film shows, essay/debate/painting competitions for school children, preparation and dissemination of educational resource material etc., for environmental awareness, strengthening of State Pollution Control Board and technical cell in the Department of Environment, promotion of research on environmental related areas and implementation of Management Action Plans for the Wetlands.

Seepage of Oil into Damodar River

7770. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent spilling of 1800 cubic litres of furnace oil by the Bokaro Steel Plant into the Damodar River flowing towards Calcutta has polluted the drinking water supply system linked with this river not only in Bihar but also in West Bengal;

(b) whether, as a result of this, the water supply had to be suspended in some of the cities;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered into this seepage of oil into the effluent discharge network of the Bokaro Steel Plant linked with the Damodar River; and

(d) if so, its outcome and the remedial measures being taken to prevent such mishaps in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) A quantity of around 200 kilo litres of furnace oil is estimated to have leaked from Bokaro Steel Plant into the Damodar river and caused pollution of the river upto the Panchet Dam in Bihar.

(b) The supply of water to the cities of Chandrapur, Telmuchu, Jamadoba, Dhanbad and Jharia was disrupted.

(c) and (d). The Bokaro Steel Authorities have set up an Enquiry Committee to find out the cause of this leakage. A preliminary report points to theft as a motive and a complaint has been registered with the police on April 10, 1990. The Bokaro Steel Plant authorities have blank flanged the outlet pipe of the oil storage tanks to avoid any future leakage. On the advice of the Bihar State Pollution Control Board, the Bokaro Steel Authorities have also agreed to lead the storm drain, through which the leaked oil flowed into a pond, instead of directly to the river as at present, so that any future leakage can be detected and checked promptly.

Imports by Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited

7771. SHRIV. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import by the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta have been increasing for the last five years;

(b) whether the company has been importing fire protection doors for the vessels;

(c) whether imports are mostly increasing from hard-currency areas; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof together with the items that are generally imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The imports during the last five years are as follows:—

Rs. in crores

1984-85	16.53
1985-86	7.97
1986-87	20.58
1987-88	16.24
1988-89	65.89

The Company has been mainly importing main engines, propulsion packages, scientific equipment, navigational aids, monitoring equipment, weapon packages etc.

Base Workshop for Overhauling Tanks and BMP-2 I.C.V.

7772. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the technical feasibility study initiated to determine the feasibility of undertaking the overhaul of T-72 tanks and BMP-2 Infantry Combat Vehicles within the same factory where they are manufac-

tured; and

(b) the estimated capital outlay involved in the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The study is still to be completed.

(b) In view of (a) above, the estimation of capital cost is not possible at this stage.

Ordnance Factory in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

7773. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a part of the ongoing projects for modernisation of Ordnance factories, Government propose to instal four new factories for the manufacture of modern tanks, weapons and ammunitions; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the ideal location of Vidharba, Government propose to consider the desirability of setting up one such factory in that region also; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal with the Government for setting up any new ordnance factory for manufacture of modern tanks, weapons and ammunitions.

Migratory Birds to Chilka Lake

7774. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale migration of birds to Chilka

lake in Orissa from far off places like Siberia etc.;

(b) whether there is a need to give proper protection to these migratory birds; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps taken to give proper protection to the migratory birds coming to the Chilka Lake include:—

- i) The state Government of Orissa have declared the Chilka lake a prohibited for shooting birds under Section 37 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and in addition have declared the 'Nalaban' area, where the bird concentration is maximum as a Wildlife sanctuary under this Act.
- ii) The State Government have deployed staff to protect the Chilka Lake from poaching and other disturbances.
- iii) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Assistance for development of Sanctuaries" an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was sanctioned in 1988-89 as central assistance for development of the Chilka Sanctuary.
- iv) The Chilka Lake has been identified by Government of India as one of the sixteen wetlands in the country for conservation and preparation of management action plans. During 1988-89 and 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 18.15

lakhs has been sanctioned by Government of India to the State Government for control of soil erosion, habitat improvement of the Nalaban area, environmental education awareness and establishment of environmental information data base.

Women's Development Corporations

7775. **SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state the allocation made for 1990-91 for the development of Women Development Corporations, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): Under the scheme of Women Development Corporations, an allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made during 1990-91. The Government of India contributes upto 49% of the share in equity keeping in view the contributions made by the State Government to the Share Capital from time to time. No State-wise allocations are made.

Admissions in Senior Navyug School

7776. **KUMARI UMA BHARATI:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of NDMC Junior Navyug Schools who obtained more than 60 per cent marks in their Class V Examination are entitled to direct admission to Class VI in Senior Navyug Schools;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the students of NDMC Junior Navyug Schools who have obtained more than 60 per cent marks in their Class V Examination conducted by NDMC Board for academic year 1989-90 are denied direct admission to Class VI of Senior Navyug Schools this year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such students are being asked to reappear in open competition for securing admission to Class VI in NDMC Senior Navyug Schools;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to ensure direct admission to Senior Navyug Schools (Class VI) to those students who have passed NDMC Board Examination for 1989-90 as per existing policy for 1989-90 academic year and whether there is any proposal to upgrade all the Junior Navyug Schools upto 12th standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by New Delhi Municipal Committee all students of four NDMC Navyug Schools who have passed Class V Examination irrespective of the marks obtained are entitled for direct admission to Class VI in their respective schools.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The students of NDMC Junior Navyug Schools mentioned above will get admitted in Class VI in their respective schools only without any open competition. The Question of asking them to reappear in open competition for securing admission in Class VI in Senior Navyug Schools, therefore, does not arise. However, the admission in Senior Navyug School at Sarojini Nagar, running classes VI to Senior Secondary level, is done through open competition.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There NDMC Junior Navyug Schools have been upgraded to the middle standard with the addition of class VI this year. For the time being, there is no proposal to upgrade them beyond Class VIII, since Class VI has

been added to them from 1990-91 only.

Retrieving of Articles in Sikh Guru and Rulers from Foreign Countries

7777. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained about such articles/mementos as were taken away by foreigners from Punjab before Independence;

(b) whether Government have prepared a list of such articles belonging to Sikh Gurus and rulers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, when such a list is likely to be ready;

(d) whether various Sikh organisations have appealed to Government to bring back the 'Kalgī' and sword of Guru Govind Singhji and the personal chair and Kohinoor diamond of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to retrieve these articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). No list of articles/mementos, which were taken away by the foreigners from Punjab is available with the Archaeological Survey of India. Preparation of such a list of articles taken away by the foreigners from Punjab including those belonging to Sikh Gurus and rulers before Independence is also not feasible. However, the question of certain specific items have been looked into by the Central Government and the Government of Punjab from time to time. In fact, six relics were brought back from UK to India in 1966.

(d) and (e). A memorandum was received from the Secretary, Shiromani Gu-

rudawara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, which is about the repatriation of Kalgi and sword of Guru Govind Singhji. Kohinoor was formally presented by Prince Dilip Singh, son and successor of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1849 as compensation for loss in wars, to the then British monarch and it has since become the property of the Crown. Being a royal gift, it may not perhaps be proper to make a demand on it now. Attempts to trace the other relics have not yet met with success so far. Government will review and take appropriate further action.

Accuracy of Statistical Data

7778. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any sizeable margins of error in the data/statistics that have been collected/compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation;

(b) if so, the extent of possible inaccuracy and whether these involve important Government Departments; and

(c) the additional measures taken to improve the accuracy of the statistics so compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Post Graduation Courses in Regional Languages

7779. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) names of the universities where post graduation studies are being conducted

in regional languages as medium of instruction;

(b) names of the subjects that are being taught and whether that include science and technology subjects also;

(c) whether examination is allowed in any regional language in post graduate classes; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of Government's policy to promote regional languages as the medium of instruction in primary and higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). A statement—I indicating the names of the universities where post graduate studies are conducted in regional languages, and the names of the subjects including science and technology, taught in these universities, in accordance with the information furnished by University Grants Commission, is given below.

(c) A statement—II indicating the names of the universities where examinations are allowed in regional languages, in accordance with the information furnished by U.G.C. is given below.

(d) According to the statement made in the National Policy on Education-1968, regional languages are already in use as media of education at the primary and secondary stages. The Policy further stated that urgent steps should be taken to adopt regional languages as media of education at the university level. The National Policy on Education-1986 also reiterated the above statement. In pursuance of this policy, several universities have taken steps to introduce progressively one or more regional languages as the media of instruction for specified courses offered by them.

STATMENT-I

Regional Languages being used as Media of instruction at Post-Graduate Level

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses		
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology	
1	2	3	4	
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Karnataka	—	M.A.	
2.	*Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha	—	M.A. (Hindi is the Only medium of Instruction)	
BIHAR				
3.	Bihar	M.Sc.	M.A., M. Com.	
4.	Birsa Agricultural	M.Sc. (Ag.) M.V. Sc.	—	
5.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	—	M.A.	
6.	L.N. Mithila	M.Sc.	M.A., M.Com.	

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses			
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology		
1	2	3	4		
7.	Magadh	M.Sc.	M.A., M.Com.		
8.	Patna	—	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed., LL.M.		
9.	Ranchi	—	M.A.		
	GUJARAT				
10.	Bhavnagar	M.Sc.	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed.		
11.	Gujarat	M.Sc.	M.A., M.Com., M. Ed., LL.M., M.B.A.		
12	Gujarat Ayurveda	M.D. (Ayurveda)	—		
13.	M.S. University of Baroda	—	M. Music.		
14.	Saurashtra	M. Sc	M.A., M.Com.		

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses			
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology		
1	2	3	4		
15.	South Gujarat	M.Sc.	M.A., M.L.W., M.B.A.		
16.	**Gujarat Vidyapith	—	M.A., M.S.W., M.Ed., M. Lib. Sc.		
	HARYANA				
17.	MAHARISHI DAYANAND	—	M.A., M.Ed.		
	KARNATAKA				
18	Mysore	—	M.A., M.Ed.		
	MADHYA PRADESH				
19.	A.P. Singh	M.Sc.	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed., LL.M.		
20.	Bhopal	M.Sc.	M.A., M.Com., LL.M.		

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses			
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology		
1	2	3	4		
21.	Devi Ahilaya	M.Sc. (Home Sc.)	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed.		
22.	Guru Ghasidas	—	M.A.		
23.	Indira Kala Sangeet	—	M.A., M.Music.		
24.	Jiwaji	—	M.A., M. Com.		
25.	Rani Durgawati	—	M.A., M.Com.		
	MAHARASHTRA				
26.	Amravati	—	Marathi/Hindi—M.A., M.Ed., M.P. Ed.		
27.	Bombay	M.D. Ayurveda	M.A.—Marathi		
28.	Marathwada	—	M.A., M.Com., M.S.W.		

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses			
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology		
1	2	3	4		
29.	Nagpur	—	M.A., M.Ed., M.P.Ed., M.Com., M.S.W., M.F.A. Hindi and Marathi		
30.	Poona	M.D. Ayurveda	M.A.		
31.	S.N.D.T. Women's	—	M.A. :- Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi. M.Ed. :- Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi.		
32.	ORISSA Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	—	Acharya-Oriya, Devanagari.		
33.	PUNJAB Guru Nanak Dev		M.A.		

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses			
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology		
1	2	3	4		
34.	Punjabi	M. Ayurveda	M. A., (Dramatic Arts, Religious Studies, Fine Arts & Music)—Punjabi		
	RAJASTHAN				
35.	Jodhpur	—	M. A., M. Ed., M. Com. (Hindi)		
36.	Rajasthan	—	M. A., M. Com., L.L.M., M. Ed., P G. in Social Sc. : Hindi.		
37.	Sukhadia	—	M. A., L.L.M., M. Com., M. A. (Fine Arts, Music)—(Hindi)		
38.	**Banasthali Vidyapith	M.Sc. (Chem.) M.Sc. (Home Sc.)	M. A., M. Music, M. A. in Fine Arts, M. Ed. : Hindi		

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses			
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology		
1	2	3	4		
TAMIL NADU					
39.	Bharatiyar	—	M.A. (History) :- Tamil		
40.	Madras	—	M.A. (History) :- Tamil		
41.	Madurai Kamraj	M.D. Siddha	M.A. Courses :- Tamil		
UTTAR PRADESH.					
42.	Agra	M.Sc M.Sc. (Ag.) M.Sc. (Home Sc)	M.A., M.Com., L.L.M., M.Ed :- Hindi.		
43.	Allahabad	—	M.A., M.Com. (Except Math. Hindi)		
44.	Avadh	—	M.A., M.Com. :- Hindi		
45.	Banaras Hindu University	M.Sc (Ag)	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed., M.F.A., M.Music - Hindi.		

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses			
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology		
1	2	3	4		
46.	Bundelkhand	M.Sc. (Math, Stat)	M.A. (Rural Economics & Co-operation), M.B.A. Hindi		
47.	Garhwal	—	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed.—Hindi.		
48.	Gorakhpur	M.Sc.	M.A., M.F.A., M.Ed., M.Com. L.L.M.—Hindi.		
49.	Kanpur	M.Sc., M.Sc. (Ag.)	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed.—Hindi		
50.	Kashi Vidyapith	—	M.A., M.S.W., M.P. Ed.—Hindi.		
51.	Kumaon	—	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed.—Hindi.		
52.	Lucknow	M.Sc.	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed.—Hindi		
53.	Meerut	M.Sc., M.Sc. (Ag.)	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed., L.L.M.—(Hindi).		

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses			
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology		
1	2	3	4		
54.	Rohilkhand	—	M.A., M Com. (Hindi)		
55.	**Dayalbagh Educational Institute	—	M.A. (Music. Psychology), M.Ed.—Hindi.		
56.	**Gurukul Kangri WEST BENGAL	—	M.A.—Hindi		
57.	Burdwan	M.Sc. (Geography)	M.A. (Pol. Sc., Philosophy & History)—Bengali.		
58.	Rabindra Bharati	—	M.A.—Bengali.		
59.	Visva Bharati	—	M.A., M.F.A., M. Music— Bengali.		
60.	UNION TERRITORY Delhi	—	M.A., (Sanskrit, Hindustani— Music)—Hindi.		

S. No.	State/University	Subjects/Courses			
		Sciences & Technology	Other than Science and Technology		
1	2	3	4		
61.	Jamia Millia Islamia	—	M.A. (Arabic)—Urdu/Persian M.F.A.—Hindi/Urdu.		

*Institution of National Importance.

**Institutions Deemed to be Universities

'STATEMENT-II'*Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level*

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level
1	2	3

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Kakatiya M.A. (Public Admn., Eco., Hist., Pol. Sc.)
2. Osmania For Post Graduate Courses of faculties of Arts/ Social Sciences/Science/Commerce.
3. Sri Krishnadevaraya M.A. in History, Pol. Sc. & Rural development.
4. *Dakhshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha M.A. (Hindi is only medium of Examination)

BIHAR

5. Bhagalpur M A
6. Bihar M A, M Sc, M Com

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level		
1	2	3		
7.	Birsa Agricultural	M.Sc. (Ag.), M. Vet. Sc.		
8.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	All Courses.		
9.	L.N. Mithila	M.A., M.Sc., M.Com.		
10.	Magadh	M.A., M.Sc., M.Com.		
11.	Patna	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed., L.L.M.		
12.	Ranchi	M.A.		
	GUJARAT			
13.	Bhavnagar	M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., M.Ed.		
14.	Gujarat	M.A., M.Com.		
15.	Gujarat Ayurveda	P.G. Level.		
16.	M.S. University of Baroda	M. Music		

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level		
1	2	3		
17.	Sardar Patel	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed.		
18.	Saurashtra	M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., M.Ed.		
19.	South Gujarat	M.A., M.Sc., M.B.A., Master of Labour Welfare, Master of Rural-Studies.		
20	**Gujarat Vidyapith	M.A., M.Ed., M.Lib.		
	HARYANA	M.Ed.		
21.	Haryana Agricultural	M.A., (Economic, Pol. Sc., Public-Admin Phil., Social Work., History Education, Linguistics, Psychology, Ancient Indian History, Culture & Arch., Music), M.Ed.		
22.	Kurukshetra	M.A., M.Ed.		
23.	Maharishi Dayanand	M.A., M.Ed.		

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level		
1	2	3		
	HIMACHAL PRADESH			
24.	Himachal Pradesh	M.A.		
	KARNATAKA			
25.	Gulbarga	M.A.		
26.	Karnataka	M.Ed.		
27.	Mysore	M.A. (History, Pol. Sc., A.I.H. & Arch. education), M.Ed., M Music.		
	MADHYA PRADESH			
28.	A.P. Singh	M.A., M.Sc., L.L.M., M.Com., M.Ed.		
29.	Bhopal	M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., L.L.M.		
30.	Devi Ahilya	M.Ed., M. Lib., M.A., M.A. (Social Sc.) M.A. (Home Science), M.Com.		

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level		
1	2	3		
31.	Dr. H.S. Gaur	M.Ed., M. Lib., M.A., M.Sc., M.Com.		
32.	Indira Kala Sangeet	M.Music, M.A. (Dance), M.F.A.		
33.	Guru Ghasidas	M.A.		
34.	Jiwaji	M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., M. Lib.		
35.	Rani Durgavati	M.A., M.Sc., M.P.Ed		
36.	Ravi Shankar	M.A., M.Sc., M.Com.		
37.	Vikram KABIRSHETRA	M.A.		
38.	Amravati	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed., M.P.Ed.		
39.	Bombay	M.Ed., M.A., M.S.W.		
40.	Marathwada	M.A., M.Com., M.S.W., M.Ed.		

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level		
1	2	3	3	3
41.	Nagpur	M.A., M.S.W., M.Com., M.Ed., M.P.Ed. Master of Fine Arts.		
42.	Poona	M.A. (Philosophy, History, A.I.C., Economics & Politics), M.Ed.		
43.	Shivaji	M.S. (Ayurvedacharya), M.Ed.—Marathi, M.A. (Social Science)—Marathi		
44.	S.N.D.T. Women's	M.A. (All Subjects), M.Ed.—Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi		
45.	Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya	All P.G. Courses—Oriya skript in Sanskrit.		
	PUNJAB	M.A. (Music), M.A. (Arts), M.A. (History of Arts)— Hindi, Punjabi		
46.	Guru Nanak			

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level	
1	2	3	
	RAJASTHAN		
47.	Jodhpur	M.A. (Arts, Education & Social Sc.) M.Com.-Hindi.	
48.	Rajasthan	M.A. (Arts, Fine Arts, Social Sc.) M.Com., M.Ed. L.L.M.-Hindi.	
49.	Sukhadia	M A (All subjects except maths) M Sc (All subjects). M.Com., L.L.M., M.Ed.-Hindi medium	
50	**Banasthali Vidyapith	Medium of examination for all courses in Hindi	
	TAMIL NADU		
51.	Annamalai	M.Ed., M Com.. (Tamil Medium)	
52.	Bharathiar	M.A. (History) Tamil Medium	

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level	
1	2	3	
53.	Madras	M.A. (History) Tamil Medium	
54.	Madurai Kamraj	M.A. (All subjects), M.D. (Siddha)—Tamil Medium.	
	UTTAR PRADESH		
55.	Agra	All courses (Except Medicine & Engg.)	
56.	Aligarh Muslim	M A Theology (Urdu & Hindi).	
57.	Allahabad	Hindi : All courses (Arts, Commerce) Except Maths	
58	Avadha	All subjects (Hindi medium)	
59.	Banaras Hindu	M.A. (Arts, Social Science) Hindi M.Com., M.Sc. (Agril.)—Hind M Ed., M.A. (Fine Arts & Music)—Hindi	

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level	
1	2	3	
60.	Bundelkhand	All courses in Hindi	
61.	Garhwal	M.A. (Arts), M.Com.—Hindi medium.	
62.	Gorakhpur	L.L.M. & All subjects of Arts, Science, Commerce—Hindi medium.	
63.	Kanpur	Arts, Science, Commerce & Agril. faculties. Hindi medium.	
64.	Kashi Vidyapith	Hindi : for all courses.	
65.	Kumaon	M.A., M.Com., M.Ed. Hindi medium.	
66.	Lucknow	Hindi/All courses except language	
67.	Meerut	Hindi/for all courses except (M.B.B.S.)	
68.	Rohilkhand	M.A., M.Com.	

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level
1	2	3
69.	Sampurnanand	Acharya (Sanskrit medium)
70.	** Dayalbagh Education Instt.	M.A. (Psy.), M.Ed., M.A. (Music).
71.	Gurukul Kangri	M.A. (Phil., Psy., Maths., History).
72.	WEST BENGAL	
	Burdwan	M.A. (Pol. Sc., Philosophy, History). M.Sc. (Geography)
73.	Calcutta	Bengali is used as a medium of examinations for all courses (Except Technical courses)
74.	Jadavpur	All courses (Bengali medium)
75.	Rabindra Bharati	M.A. (All subjects in Bengali)
76.	Visva Bharati	M.A. (All subjects), M.A. (Fine Arts) M.A. (Music)

S. No.	State/University	Regional Languages being used as Media of Examination at Post-Graduate Level		
1	2	3		
77.	Delhi University	M.A. (Sanskrit & Hindustani, Music in Hindi), Arabic, Persian, Karnataka—Music.		
78.	Jamia Millia	M.A.		

*National Importance

**Institution deemed to be University.

Reorientation of CSIR Programmes

7780. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI:**
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has prepared and circulated any action plan with emphasis on Science and Technology inputs towards programmes for poverty alleviation and improvement in the quality of life for rural masses; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir. As a part of the over all the plan of programmes of Ministry of Science and Technology on S&T inputs for poverty alleviation and the improvement in quality of life for rural masses, CSIR has prepared and circulated an action plan for 1990-91.

(b) The programmes lay emphasis on demonstration and training of appropriate technologies ready for large scale application. These programmes are in the areas of food/agro processing including post-harvest technologies, building materials and housing, large-scale cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants, water management/irrigation management (water conservation) and training of trainers. These extension activities have been planned to be carried out with the involvement of various Government departments, voluntary organisations and other agencies.

Protected Mosques

7781. **SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and policy of Government in regard to throwing open the protected mosques in the country open for worship by public;

(b) whether a number of mosques in Delhi have been thrown open for public in tune with the related rules in this regard; and

(c) if so, the total number of such mosques opened throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological items and Remains Act, 1958 and rules framed thereunder govern the usage of the centrally protected monuments. No protected monument, particularly a place of worship, can be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character.

(b) Yes, Sir. The use of centrally protected mosques in Delhi which are not in worship has been allowed for prayers in the month of Ramzan this year.

(c) The total number of mosques in the country where prayers have been allowed as one time relaxation during the month of Ramzan this year is 115.

Effluent from Distilleries

7782. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of standards fixed for effluent treatment distillery industry and the time-frame for their implementation; and

(b) whether these standards will be brought to the notice of all the State Governments for their guidance and appropriate action?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). The details of standards fixed for effluent treatment in respect of distillery industry as given in

Gazette Notification Number S.O. 64 (E) dated 18th January, 1988 and Number S.O. 12 (E) dated 8th January, 1990 are as follows:—

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Concentration in the effluents not to exceed miligramme per litre (except for pH and colour and odour)</i>
1	2
PH	5.5—9.0
Colour and odour	All efforts should be made to remove colour and unpleasant odour as far as possible.
Suspended solids BOD (5 days at 20 C)	100
Disposal into land surface waters	30
Disposal on land	100
Disposal on land using it as a secondary treatment system	500

The industries have been advised to implement the primary treatment facilities by July 15, 1990. The standards have been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

[Translation]

Bogus SC/ST Certificates for Employment in All India Services

7783. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of cases detected so far in which persons got employment in IAS/IPS and other All India Services on the basis of bogus SC/ST certificates; and

(b) the action taken against those persons?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

State-wise information about the complaints received about persons got employment in IAS/IPS/IFS on the basis of bogus SC/St Certificate

State	No. of persons against whom complaints received			Action taken
	IAS	IPS	IFS	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	—	Action has been initiated to verify the SC/ST claim made by the persons concerned.
Haryana	—	1	—	Prosecution launched and the matter is subjudice.
West Bengal	1	—	—	The officer was convicted under Section 465 and 471 of the IPC for the false SC claim made by him and he was dismissed from service.

[Translation]

Performance of Tamil Nadu Economy

7784. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu based on the study made by the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) about performance of economy in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Government of Tamil Nadu have not formulated any schemes arising out of this study nor has it approached the Government of India for assistance on that account.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Who Report on Pollution in Delhi

7785. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed report on air and water pollution in Delhi was prepared by the World Health Organisation last year;

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The report was discussed by the Environmental Protection Council under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi and Delhi Administration have accepted its recommendations. The Lt. Governor, Delhi has constituted three High-Powered Follow Up Action Groups under the Chairmanship of Commissioner of Industries, Commissioner (M.C.D.) and Deputy Commissioner (Water) to review the progress of the implementation of the recommendations.

STATEMENT

The main observations and recommendations made in the W.H.O. Report on pollution in Delhi include the following:—

I. OBSERVATIONS:

1. *Residential:* There are five distinct types of residential areas, namely, walled city, New Delhi, newly developed colonies, industrial areas and slums.
2. *Water Supply:* Though the water quality produced at the treatment plants meets the desired quality the storage and distribution systems are inadequate and unsafe resulting in contamination of water.
3. *Sewerage:* Only 75 per cent population is served by the sew-

erage system and 40% of the total sewage generated has increased from 835 MLD to 1386 MLD but the treatment facility is inadequate.

4. *Solid Wastes:* The quantity of refuse generated in Delhi is 2400 tonnes per day. Environmental pollution from the solid waste is caused due to insanitary conditions at collection points, inadequate removal equipments and improper disposal at dumping sites.
5. *Slums and unauthorised settlements:* Slums and unauthorised settlements have a population of 5 million people who do not have private bath rooms or latrines. They have to depend on a few communal facilities or use open spaces for defecation. The servicing of old latrines in many parts of old city is adding to the environmental problems.
6. *Industrial:* There are 60,000—70,000 small scale industries with cramped, poorly lighted, ill-ventilated space and with atmosphere full of dust, gas, vapours and fumes. Lack of scientific information, use of child labour, absence of regulatory control and poor house keeping are creating environmental problems.
7. *Transportation:* At present the growth rate of motor vehicles is 15,000 per month, the number of diesel locomotives which operate on the Railways in and from Delhi has increased and steam locomotives have been reduced. Air traffic has also considerably increased. The air pollution load

is 620 tonnes pollutants every day in the city.

II. *RECOMMENDATIONS:*

1. *Drinking water supply and sewerage:*

- 1.1 Develop an action plan for improvement of drinking water supply and sewerage system in the city.
- 1.2 A high-power committee be constituted for arranging additional supply of raw water and for exchanging sewage effluent for raw water.
- 1.3 Proposals should be submitted to the Government of India in the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for financing the long-term measures.
- 1.4 The work in the Jhuggi Jhopri/slums and unauthorised colonies should be coordinated by the DDA under Commissioner (Slums) and plans for work be prepared by Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking and M.C.D. taking help from NGOs. The Municipal Health Officer should be responsible for water quality, proper collection of garbage, sullage and sanitation in general.

2. *Conservancy and Sanitation:*

- 2.1 Full responsibility for ac-

tivities related to solid waste management and storm water drains should rest with the Director-cum-Chief Engineer, Conservancy and Sanitation Department under Municipal Commissioner of Delhi.

2.2 For improvement of collection and disposal of solid wastes in J.J., slums and unauthorised colonies, health education campaigns should be made.

2.3 The Municipal Commissioner should assess the full implications of the planned measures and take up the matter with the appropriate Ministry.

3. *Air Pollution Control:*

3.1 The Central Pollution Control Board should be technical agency for monitoring and advising on control of air pollution.

3.2 Delhi Electric Supply Unit should ensure that power generating stations do not continue to pollute the air and ground water.

3.3 The Municipal Corporation and DDA should prohibit establishment of any new air and water polluting industry. The Government, Municipal Corporation and DDA should consider incentives for moving the existing air and water polluting industries to areas outside Delhi.

3.4 The Transport Authorities should be made responsible for enforcing the regulations on controlling vehicular emissions.

3.5 The Central Pollution Control Board, Bureau of Indian Standards and the Petroleum Ministry should discuss regulations for supply of diesel fuel to the Delhi area with a sulphur content of 0.3% or less.

3.6 The Railways should be persuaded to switch their steam locomotives to electrical or diesel operated ones.

3.7 The concerned Ministries should discuss with the vehicles' manufacturers the need for manufacturing 4 stroke engines in place of 2 stroke engines.

3.8 The Delhi Administration should be made responsible for various alternatives for mass transportation system.

Declaration of Jewellery Items Belonging to Nizam as Antiquity/Art Treasure

7786. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration with the Archaeological Survey of India of such Jewellery items which are at least 100 years old in the category of antiquity and 'object D art' which may not be 100 years old but are of unique importance in the category of Art treasures, has been made compulsory as

has been the case in regard to the compulsory registration of historical sculptures and painting etc.;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Pupul Jayakar Committee examined jewellery items belonging to both of the Nizam trusts in order to identify them for their declaration as Antiquity and/or Art treasure under the Antiquity and Art Treasures Act, 1972;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations of the committee in this regard;

(e) whether the famous Jacob diamond and other important jewellery items of both the Trusts have not been declared either as an antiquity or an Art treasure; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The jewellery items, which are in existence for more than 100 years, are antiquities in terms of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 but they are not brought under compulsory registration because of practical difficulties. Items of jewellery, which are less than 100 years old, require to be specifically declared as art treasures subject to fulfilment of the provisions laid down in the said Act, 1972 and art treasures are not registerable as they are notified in the Official Gazette as such.

(c) and (d). Pupul Jayakar Committee examined 37 items of jewellery of the HEH the Nizam's Jewellery Trust and 84 items of NEH Nizam's Supplemental Jewellery Trust and recommended 7 and 19 items respectively to be declared as art treasures. The said Committee did not examine the above items from the point of view of antiquities

under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

(e) and (f). Decision on Jacob diamond about its being an antiquity or otherwise could not be taken in the absence of full history of the same from the family records of Nizam: 28 items of the Nizam's Jewellery Trust declared as non-antiquities remain to be examined from the point of view of art treasures as these were not presented before the export committee for examination by the Trustees.

Tree Plantation on National Highway No. 17

7787. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to plant trees on both sides of the National Highway No. 17 in the Konkan region of Maharashtra in order to improve and maintain ecological balance in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). Tree planting of around 3.1 lakh seedlings has been carried out on both sides of National Highway No. 17 in Konkan region of Maharashtra. Future work would depend on availability of funds and land.

Improvement of Service Conditions of KVS Employees

7788. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under

consideration of Government to improve the service conditions of the teachers and employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The service conditions of teachers and employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas already stand improved from time to time in terms of salaries and other service benefits. As of now, there is no proposal under consideration for further improvements.

Alleged Security Lapses in Defence Headquarters

7789. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of security lapses that have taken place in the security zone of the

Defence Headquarters during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the officials found violating security instructions and the class to which they belonged;

(c) the details of action taken against such officials with present position of their cases; and

(d) the details of steps taken to tighten the security arrangements in the Defence security zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) During the last three years, 162 security lapses were detected in the Security Zone of the Defence Headquarters. Out of these, 26 were detected in 1987, 94 in 1988 and 42 in 1989.

(b) It is seen from the security reports of the concerned period that the year-wise break-up of Service and Civilian personnel involved in these lapses is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Service Personnel</i>	<i>Civilians</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987	15	11
1988	55	39
1989	22	20

(c) The lapses/violations of security instructions were immediately reported to the concerned offices for taking suitable necessary action.

(d) The status of security arrangements in the Security Zone of the Defence Headquarters is reviewed from time to time and

following steps have been taken in the recent past for tightening the security further:—

(i) Security instructions are reiterated periodically to all the employees.

(ii) Weekly security briefings are

held for educating and generating security consciousness amongst Defence employees.

- (iii) Surprise security checks are carried out as per requirements.

(iv) Entry into the Defence Headquarters Security Zone which is restricted has been further tightened by making it more need based.

Schools in Delhi

7790. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the break-up of schools being run in

the Union territory of Delhi by the Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

- (b) the total outlay approved for the current financial year for these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The break-up of schools being run in Delhi by Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee and the total outlay approved for the current financial year for the schools under them are as shown below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Break-up of schools</i>	<i>Financial outlay</i>
1	2	3
1.	<i>Delhi Administration</i>	
1.	Middle schools	— 227 Rs. 36.75 crores
2.	Secondary Schools	— 169
3.	Senior Secondary schools	— 532
2.	<i>Municipal Corporation of Delhi</i>	
1.	Primary schools	— 1626 Rs. 99.38 crores
2.	Nos. of schools having Nursery classes.	— 775
3.	<i>New Delhi Municipal Committee</i>	
1.	Primary and Pre-primary schools	— 68 Rs. 14.00 crores
2.	Middle schools	— 9
3.	Secondary and senior secondary schools	— 14
4.	Navyug schools	— 5

[Translation]

Equipment for Sir Sunderlal Hospital in BHU

7791. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to equip the Sir Sunderlal Hospital in Banaras Hindu University with latest machinery for heart surgery; and

(b) if so the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission and Banaras Hindu University, there is no proposal at present to provide Sir Sunderlal Hospital with equipment for Open Heart Surgery.

Protection to Adivasis

7792. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow free use of forests to Adivasis to earn their livelihood; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The National Forest Policy, 1988, has stipulated as below:

- (i) Minor Forest Produce provides sustenance to tribal population and to other communities residing in and around the forests. Such pro-

duce should be protected, improved and their production enhanced with due regard to generation of employment and income.

- (ii) Vesting in individuals, particularly from the weaker sections including tribals of certain ownership rights over trees could be considered subject to appropriate regulations; beneficiaries would be entitled to usufruct and would in turn be responsible for their security and maintenance.
- (iii) The rights and concessions from forests should primarily be for the bonafide use of the communities living within and around forest areas, specially the tribals.
- (iv) The life of tribals and other poor living within and near forests revolves around forests. The rights and concessions enjoyed by them should be fully protected. Their domestic requirements of fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and construction timber should be the first charge on forest produce. These and substitute materials should be made available through conveniently located depots at reasonable prices.

[English]

Purchase and Supply of Medicines to Anganwadi Workers

7793. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in Navbharat Times dated 22.3.1990 there has been a

large scale scandal in the purchase and supply of medicines to Village Health Guides/Anganwadi workers for the health care of the children in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the health of the children in rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). This Department has noticed the report in Navbharat times dated 22 March 1990, regarding irregularities in the purchase and supply of medicine kits. These kits are purchased and supplied according to rate contract finalised by the Government of India after inviting tenders from those Public Sector pharmaceuticals/drug companies, that are working under the directions/instructions of Department of Chemicals and Petro Chemicals.

(c) The health input to safeguard the children in rural areas is provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

- Trained dais take Anti-natal/post natal care of women and the care of the new born and children.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has established Sub-centres on a population of 5000 in plain areas and 3000 in tribal and difficult areas. The Sub-centres are manned by a trained ANM who looks after the children including immunization and common ailments, etc.
- On population of 30,000 a Primary Health Centre (PHC), manned by a qualified Medical Officer and other

para-medical nursing staff is provided. This provides comprehensive medical care in the rural areas in which children are also included.

- At block level there is a Community Health Centre which provides specialised and referral services in rural areas including children.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not stand. You know it is time to call the hon. Members. Shri Dinesh Singh.

[English]

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you would have seen in the newspapers the alarming situation that is developing in Tamil Nadu. It has been mentioned that customs officials, immigration officials, all of them have been rendered helpless because of the LTTE having taken over. Apart from that, the general situation there even for the fishermen going out to fish is being made difficult by the LTTE. And it is a very serious situation that is developing in Tamil Nadu. I would request you to permit us to raise a discussion under Rule 193 this week: (Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): We want a discussion under Rule 193. This matter is very serious. It is not just a matter of coastal areas. They are now moving into the hinterland. They are getting hold and control of the normal law and order. Now the normal law and order is breaking down in Tamil Nadu and we will soon have a Punjab like situation in Tamil Nadu. We do not even have a discussion on this and we have no statement from the Government at all. We find

them making statements against the army, calling the army all sorts of name saying that they have done genocide. The Lieutenant General of the army Shri Kalkat has made open statement criticising the attitude of them which is a part of the Government. He is openly criticising the army and there is no denial. We want to have a discussion under Rule 193. May I have your reaction?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to have it under Rule 193, we can discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I want an assurance from you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It may be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): About three days back, I was in Tamil Nadu...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I have allowed Mr. Dinesh Singh on this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This is a question of national importance.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not bar you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is an impression in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu and they are expressing their concern that the Chief Minister is supporting LTTE.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not mention the

name of the Chief Minister. Please emulate from Mr. Dinesh Singh. Why do you bring in the name of the Chief Minister?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am expressing the feelings of the people of Tamil Nadu. Now the Chief Minister has gone on record saying that there is genocide by IPKF. *(Interruptions)* He is supporting LTTE. He is not only not helping or accommodating the refugees who have come from Sri Lanka and who are in the camps of Orissa—he is not prepared to help them—but on the contrary he is prepared to help LTTE. I make a serious allegation and charge against the Chief Minister that he is trying to sabotage the security of the nation. A statement is required from the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Yesterday there was consensus in the House on the condemnation of the statement of Tamil Nadu Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. We have praised the role of the Indian Army.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Today there is a statement by the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister that the Prime Minister has not pulled him up or criticised his statement. So we want a clarification from the Prime Minister because it is the collective responsibility. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Sir, we recognise that with your sweet smile you are allowing this mention also to become like any other mention.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed this thing. I have allowed you because you are from Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The matter is too serious to brook any delay or any

indifference.

MR. SPEAKER: You know I have told Mr. Kumaramanagalam that you kindly take it up with the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Through 120 kms. in my constituency the LTTE shot its way from Mandapam right upto Vedaranyam, boarded boats and fled to Sri Lanka. When our fishermen cross the international waters, LTTE arrest them and the chief Minister says that they have crossed the international waters and therefore in LTTE will arrest them. LTTE are coming to Indian shores without visa, without any immigration formalities. Customs and Immigration Officers are totally helpless. They have the run of the entire east coast. Arms caches have been found, arms deposits are found. They are now moving into interior. Now they are moving into the interior parts of Tamilnadu. And we have reports that Naxalities in Andhra Pradesh are buying AK-47 from the LTTE. What is the Tamilnadu Government doing?

The Tamilnadu Government arrested in the last few days 650 people belonging to the EPRLF. The matter is far too serious to brook any delay. I would request you to kindly decide—now that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here—that we will have a discussion under Rule 193 today.

In the last Lok Sabha when matters like this arose the then opposition would stop the business of Parliament itself saying that let us discuss it today. We are not even doing that. We are abiding by your ruling by raising it in an orderly manner.

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you that you are raising a very serious issue. I do not minimise the seriousness.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Lt. Gen Kalkat has written to the Government, the Prime Minister in particular, expressing....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is not important for you; it is very important for me.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chidambaram, address the Speaker.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Lt. Gen. Kalkat has written a letter to the Prime Minister expressing his serious displeasure on the statement made by the Chief Minister of doing genocide. The Chief Minister says that the Prime Minister has not expressed displeasure on the conduct of one of the constituent parties of the National Front. All these matters ought to be discussed in the Parliament. This must be discussed. You must give us an assurance that this week we will discuss this issue. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, you may kindly recall that I had raised this matter on Friday and requested that the Prime Minister should make a statement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I take care of both the opposition and the Ruling party.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I had also pleaded that the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should kindly convey our feeling about the allegation of genocide to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Prime Minister should make a statement in the House, so that our Army personnel do not get demoralised by such statements. Now, we have a letter sent from Gen. Kalkat who was in charge of the entire operations in Sri Lanka. The matter is quite serious. Till today, there is no statement from the Prime Minister, criticising the allegation of genocide against the Army. That matter should be taken seriously. This is not a party matter and this must

be discussed thoroughly. I will agree if you say that within this week, you will fix a date, after consulting the Business Advisory Committee, to have a discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you.

SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Sir, during this week itself?

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you. You are in the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of House towards the encroachment and distribution of Gurudwara land in Pakistan. A very serious situation has arisen there. The land of fifty villages around Nanakana Sahib, the birth place of Guru Nanak in Pakistan has been distributed among the farmers there. Similarly, the land of Shahidganj Gurudwara in Lahore, which is of historical importance and where thousands of people had sacrificed their lives has also been grabbed. The land of Panja Sahib Gurudwara has also been grabbed and a palatial construction has been erected at Gurudwara Saccha Souda and cattle are kept there. Bal Leela Nanak and Malji Sahib Gurudwaras have also been encroached upon. In Pakistan, the possession of land of the temples and the Gurudwaras is being taken and subsequently used for cultivation and no repairs are done to the buildings. Thus, on the one hand, Pakistan is imparting training to Sikh terrorists whereas on the other; it is defiling and desecrating the Gurudwaras and its surroundings. The hon. Foreign Minister, Shri Gujral should talk to Pakistan in this connection and make efforts to get the land of the temples and the Gurudwaras released so that their religious

sanctity could be maintained. The misuse at these religious places should be stopped. Shri Gujral should make a statement in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, your and Shri Malhotra's issues are supplementary.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, today, the Capital—what is known as Dargah—of Jammu & Kashmir is being shifted to Srinagar Valley. We wish all success to this important step that may herald further normalisation of the situation in Kashmir. But, Sir, you are well aware that I raised the matter some days ago, in this House that certain external agencies are very active to further deteriorate the situation in Kashmir. I have a letter with me, issued on 24th March 1990 written by Gulbadan Himatyar, Amir Hizbe-Islame, Afghanistan and addressed to Mujahid Hajar-ud-din, Chief of Hijbe-Islami-e-Afghanistan, now based in Iran. In this letter, the writer lauds Pakistan for helping Afghanistan morally and materially; now they should help Pakistan to compensate for their services to Afghanistan. All Afghan migrants who are facing financial difficulties, even the Iranis, may be got prepared for strengthening the ranks of the militants of Jammu & Kashmir to rid Kashmir from the clutches of colonialists. This work is not only for Pakistan but also requires the services of all Mujahideen to highlight the *Jehad* at this time. It is, thus, incumbent upon all Mujahideen to render some credible services.

Now, what we have been saying is—I believe, the Government is also aware of it—that there is a nexus based upon the fanaticism of religion that the really trying to aid and abet the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. These very people are really destabilising the Afghan situation also.

I want a statement from the Government about whether they have contacted the Afghan Government or not. I also want the Government to see how the operation will be there in future so that these people are not in a situation to create trouble in our land.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, loco-running staff of the Indian Railways are holding a *dharna* today. They are demanding the reinstatement of about 1,000 loco-running staff who were dismissed in 1981 for participating in a strike. The strike was forced upon them. There was an agreement with the All-India Loco-Running Staff Association in the year 1973. The agreement was to reduce the working hours of the running staff from 20 or 18 hours to 10 hours. There was an agreement in the year 1973 and a statement was made in this very House by the then Railway Minister, Mr. Lalit Narain Mishra. But that agreement was not implemented. They had to wait for eight years. But when this agreement was not implemented, they had to go on strike. Then, they were attacked. They were dismissed.

We demand that the loco-running staff, who were dismissed in January, 1981, should be reinstated. They should be taken back into service.

The Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta have also given a judgment in their favour. In spite of that judgment, they were not taken back into the service.

I demand that all the dismissed loco-running staff should be taken back into service without further delay.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have given a calling attention and also a notice for zero hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you wasting the time, Mr. Poojary?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: No, Sir. There is communal tension prevailing in the country in view of the '*shilanyas*' for the Raj Temple in Ayodhya. Now, we want to know from the Government what is the latest position. Has the Government taken all the measures to prevent any untoward incident there? Government should make a statement in the House. The whole nation is concerned about it. I feel, here the Central Government is sleeping over the matter. But if at all they are serious, when there is an attempt for the '*shilanyas*' in that area it is for the Government to come up in this House and make a statement. The Home Minister can make a statement today.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lokanath Choudhary. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called Loknath Choudhry.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, it has come out that the Prime Minister had written a letter to all the Chief Ministers that the Centre is aware that certain foreign forces from foreign countries are taking the country to the communal brink through their abettors here. In that case, the House has every right to know, when the Prime Minister feels like this, as to who are these abettors. It is being reported that there is an attempt from every side to create communal tension everywhere. At this stage, the House should consider the matter and identify those forces whom the Prime Minister has said as they are acting as abettors to foreign powers to create communal tension in our country. These forces should be brought to the notice of the House. The procommunal forces should be isolated from the rest of the secular forces. In view of the prevailing conditions in the country, it is not the responsibility of the Prime Minister alone but it is the responsibility of the whole House also. The foreign powers are trying to destabilise our country. The abettors should be

isolated as they are helping the foreign powers to create communal tension all over the country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu may speak now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to seek the attention of the Government and also the House to certain disquieting political development in Bhutan, a friendly neighbouring country of ours, which has direct bearings on India's trade and security interests. The first event is as follows. The promulgation of an edict called by 'Drigtam Namzha' from the Royal Kingdom requires all Bhutanis, including non-Bhutanis also, to wear a particular pattern of dress called 'tau' for men folk—not that 'Tau'—and 'kau' for women folk. This is their traditional dress and there is no doubt about it. But by this edict, the royal kingdom has been forcing other non-Bhutanis also to use those dresses. There are some Indian officials also who are working there. They have been ordered to use those dresses. And as a result of that, many of them have left Bhutan. Secondly, the Kingdom had also issued orders not to renew the trade licences to the successors of the Indian licence holders. These have created a great commotion among the non-Bhutanis in Bhutan. There are other security interests also involved in Bhutan. Under the 1949 agreement between India and Bhutan, the Royal Kingdom of Bhutan is required to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in matters of external affairs. But Bhutan, it is reported, has already held six rounds of discussions with China on border issues between Bhutan and China. The seventh round is round the corner. Secondly, Bhutan has also taken certain stances in international arena which is not keeping in tune with the position taken by the Government of India. I want to cite two examples. Bhutan is a signatory to the nuclear non-

proliferation treaty and also has given its support to the demand for declaring South Asia as a nuclear-free zone. These are at variance with the position taken by the Government of India. This position has been taken by Bhutan without prior consultation as reported, with the Government of India. Sir, I want that the Government of India, in the interest of good neighbourly relations with Bhutan and cultivating freindship with the people of Bhutan, should take initiatives to sort out this misunderstanding or this kind of a difference between the two countries.

Lastly, as in the case of Nepal, there is also a pro-democracy movement in Bhutan today and the Royal Kingdom of Bhutan has been taking assures to suppress the pro-democracy movement in Bhutan. We, the people of India, have supported the pro-democracy movement in Nepal and, therefore, it will be in the fitness of things if we also extend our moral support to the pro-democracy movement in Bhutan.

PROF P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had assured this House last week that he would report to the House what action had been taken by the Government regarding burning alive of a Harijan lady in Fatehpur, constituency of the Prime Minister. I am very sorry that on such an important issue, the Home Minister has not so far come back to the house with a statement.

Subsequently, it has been reported that another incident of burning alive of a Harijan lady has taken place in Kashipur, again in the Fatehpur constituency, where one Munnu Singh is responsible for the burning alive of that Harijan lady of 24 years on 5th May. Again, unfortunately, it is the Prime Minister's constituency. The most unfortunate part is that this man has been provided a security guard by the Uttar Pradesh Government and under the garb of this security guard, the policeman, he is perpetuating these atroci-

ties on the Harijans.

Such incidents are repeatedly happening and I am sorry to say that the Government is taking a very very callous and indifferent attitude towards such atrocities. The Home Minister should be asked to come here and inform this House of the action they are taking. Actually, the Prime Minister should have done that because it is in his constituency, but I am sorry that the Prime Minister is not taking any action. Through you, Sir, I request the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to inform this House what action has been taken in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chhaviram Argal.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, it is a very serious matter. There should be some assurance from the Government....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Chhaviram Argal. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the accident that took place on 6.5.90 when some people of village Ghatkhedi were returning with their harvest in a truck some 50 kilometres away from Gwalior near Siara Tal, Bela Tal and Dabra stations half way between Jhansi and Gwalior. 12 people were killed in the collision between the truck and Malwa Express on the spot and 14 others were seriously injured. The officials of the Railway Administration and the District Administration of Jhansi and Gwalior did not go to the site of the accident. The people died in agony for lack of medical aid. The injured were not helped in any way nor was the District Administration prompt in making other arrangements. The Railway Minister should visit the site of accident. Some of the dead are Hari, Dayal, Guman, Ghanshyam,

Prabhu, Bhogra etc. The driver and the cleaner of the truck have also been killed. Some of the dead have not been identified as yet.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I demand that the Government should give one lakh rupees as compensation to next of the kin of the deceased and Rs. 5000 to the injured. In Bihar, the amount of compensation for rail accidents varies between Rs. 50,000 and one lakh while in other parts of the country the amount of compensation given not that much. I demand that in case of such accidents, the Government should pay compensation to the next of the kin of the deceased throughout the country on uniform basis and the Railway Minister should personally visit the site of accident wherever it occurs and ensure that persons manning the railway crossings remain alert to avoid recurrence of such accidents.

SHRI SHOPAAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Hon. Speaker, Sir, a large part of Rajasthan is in the grip of terrible drought. Lakhs of people in Rajasthan along with their cattle are migrating to Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana in search of water and work now-a-days because of extensive heat and scarcity of water at their native places. I have to say with great regret that the Government of Rajasthan has nowhere started the work of relief as yet. People have to survive on saline water there. There is no arrangement for even drinking water. Rajasthan is in the grip of heat wave. Under these circumstances, I would like to ask the Central Government, through you, if relief work is not started in May or June when would it be started though the Government has accepted the findings of the team that visited Rajasthan to assess the intensity of drought in the State. How can the people carry on their farming activities? There will be rains in July and August. This issue does not relate to one person but lakhs of people are involved. This is the question of the cattle

as well. Tens of cows are dying of thirst as there is no water. People can fetch water for themselves somehow but where can the cattle find water? An hon. Member was speaking about imposing ban on the slaughter of cows the day before. I would like to tell him, through you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that thousands of cows are dying of thirst because there is no drinking water available in Rajasthan today and my friend was trying to take political advantage out of the slogan on 'cow-slaughter.' Nobody is really anxious about cows. ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the activities of RAW have been arousing suspicion for the last few years. During the Bodo agitation, in Assam, the naxalities abducted six I.A.S. officers. Regarding the disturbances in Sri Lanka and the turmoil in North-Eastern States, the Chief Ministers have clearly stated that RAW has been behind it. The then President of the Gorkha Front Shri Saroj Mukherjee had also said that RAW was behind the Gorkhaland problem. But RAW came to know about the Master Plan of Kashmir terrorists through newspapers alone. It was because of RAW that a story was planted in the Press that the Prime Minister's son had bank accounts in St. Kitts. The image of RAW is thus that of a Government agent of the previous regime.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the point Mr. Khurana. What is your point?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My point is that we expected that with the installation of the new Government, the RAW would have a clean image of an independent institution but this has not come true. Therefore, I request and demand that the Government should issue a white paper on the activities of RAW so that it gets a clean slate as I have various complaints with me. Secondly, it

should be re-organised. What is more important is that the Secretary of RAW is 'being given an extension of service on' 31st of this month.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is not true. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If it is not true then it should be re-organised ... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: (Ernakulam): The drug and narcotic traffic is going on in the country unchecked. A large number of terrorists as well as the underground groups are creating violence inside the country or engaged in the drug traffic and narcotic traffic.

You yourself had voiced your concern about this serious problem. So, when the Government is fighting against the terrorists and the underground world, this has also to be looked after by the Government. The Government should take very serious steps. My suggestion is that a discussion on this matter should also be held.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the city of Delhi, a place called Kuncha Chela, near Darya Ganj where a drug mafia operates. The fact that it exists is known to the authorities. One of the king-pins of this mafia is a person called.* His name is slightly colourful but that is his name. The police are aware of his identity. They know who he is. But nothing is done either to these people or to the drug mafia that operates. It is because this mafia gets the protection of (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You don't take anybody's name because he cannot defend himself. This will not go on record.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

The name of a person who is not a Member of the House will not go on record.

[English]

He is not here to defend himself. His name will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: All right. This Government refuses to take action because of political pressure applied by certain people within that area. I would like to add in this context one thing. It is very important. We have to understand one fact and that is, it is becoming a serious danger to the country. Religion is becoming the biggest industry in this country because certain religious leaders have started using religion in order to collect massive amounts of funds either through the under world....

MR. SPEAKER: I think religion of all denominations.

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: They are collecting funds either through the under world or because of their association with the causes.

[Translation]

They have become the custodians of religion. They are maligning the country's image in the name of religion, creating communal disharmony and provoking riots. They may belong to any religion or place. This Government is not taking any step in this regard. I have to say with great regret that we all are guilty. Nobody raises his voice against it because we all have mortgaged our conscience in a bid to collect votes from either side. Nobody is ready to raise the issue.... *(Interruptions)*....

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): How can we equate him with others? Let him speak for himself.

MR. SPEAKER: He is speaking for himself.

SHRI SAIFUDDING CHOUDHARY: Sir, even on this point, I want to make it clear that this kind of allegation or the fact that he has placed should be properly inquired into. Religion cannot be used for the protection of drug mafia.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): This should be inquired into.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: But I would like to ask the Government—its inability to take action either against the communal forces or the drug mafia on the one side or the V.H.P. on the other side which collects hundreds of crores of rupees in the name of certain cause and then uses that money in order to create communal riots in city after city, in place after place—

[Translation]

This Government and the Ministry of Finance will not go against*... Income tax ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: The name mentioned by the Member will not go on record *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: If any Income Tax Officer initiates action against them, he will be transferred within 24 hours.

[English]

The Government has been appeasing communal forces by taking instructions as to who should be nominated to the highest positions in the land including the other House. This Government hands over these critical decisions to the communal forces. They are creating an environment in which peace cannot exist. *(Interruptions)* I had invited your attention that during Zero Hour...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Zero Hour.

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: when we raise issues or anybody else raises issues, there is no reaction from this Government whatsoever. There is not even a vestige of any action. How do you protect us, when we raise issues, from the inaction of this Government?

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I visited Chunar in Uttar Pradesh with my friend Shri V.P. Singh where the Government has imprisoned the Jagadguru Shankaracharya.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been arrested by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: I talked to him. The information, I obtained during the conversation, is not known to anybody. The Jagadguru Shankaracharya has been insulted. He told me that 15 truck loads of policemen surrounded him and arrested him as if he was a dacoit. The Shankaracharya further said that the Superintendent of Police sent a constable to him who told him that the former wanted to see him. Such a humiliation of the Jagadguru Shankaracharya, who is held in highest esteem by the people ... *(Interruptions)*... What can I do if you don't like it to hear truth. Listen to the truth. In fact it is a shameful incident... *(Interruptions)*...

Whatever I could gather..... *(Interruptions)*... The Shankaracharya has never been insulted in such a way. These Jansangh people who consider themselves as custodian of the religion, for them ... *(Interruptions)*... The most important fact that he disclosed to me was that the statement which has been attributed by the Government to have been made by the Jagadguru Shankaracharya in the Supreme Court was never made by him ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: The Supreme Court attributed a wrong statement on behalf of the Government to the Shankracharya. He never uttered anything communal or a single word against the Muslims. I talked to him. Such a humiliation ... *(Interruptions)*... he has been treated badly. Even proper sitting arrangement was not there in the jail... *(Interruptions)* He has been imprisoned in a fort like prison as if he is a dacoit. The guardian of our religion and culture has been humiliated in such a manner ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Purohit please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. P.C. Thomas, I have permitted you to speak about the activities of the north eastern States.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order. The Constitution of India provides that every citizen of the country is equal before law. I would like to have your ruling that if an ordinary poor Harijan or Adivasi is

beaten up and put behind bars, the House does not pay any special attention to it, then why is the arrest of the Shankaracharya, who enjoys same rights, being given special attention. I would like to have your ruling on it (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): The situation in the North-Eastern States is worsening. Terrorism is on the increase there.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not read. Speak extempore

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: A few days back a very sad incident took place where a Catholic Priest was shot dead while he was supervising sports competitions in a school. Some terrorists came suddenly in the noon time and he was shot dead. Even prior to this, this priest was many a time intimidated for extorting money and I would request that the Government may please take a very serious note of this. I pray that the Government may come out with a statement on this aspect.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): I, with your permission, wish to draw the attention of this House to one very important and serious matter. I have with me a copy of an order issued by the Senior Divisional Commercial superintendent, Trivandrum Central, Kerala. He issued orders to the Station Masters of Trivandrum Central, Ernakulam South and Cochin Harbour Terminus. In this order, he directed to block all the berths and all the seats available on the 6th and 7th May, that means yesterday and today, in view of a conference going on there in Cochin. The Conference is conducted by an association, called AIYF and it is well-known that this AIYF is the wing of one of the ruling parties in Kerala. So, the ordinary passengers are not getting a chance to get into the trains. I have the copy of the order with me. The order

is dated 11-4-1990. It is written in this order, "Please block all the berths and seats in all the trains—all the trains, I repeat—on the 6th and the 7th May in view of the National Conference of AIYF at Cochin." All the seats are blocked. This is the copy of the order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Today is the 7th of May. Today is the day of that proposed *shilanyas*. I hope that all sections of the House instead of raising things that they are raising here will lend their full support to the Government of U.P. in really trying to prevent a communal carnage. And I have also seen that the V.H.P. has also protested against the Jagadguru's arrest, and so is he doing.

I appeal to the House through you that this is too serious a matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House stands unanimously for communal amity.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I request you to appeal to the people that there should not be any communal disturbance.

MR. SPEAKER: There is unanimity in the House about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, please take your seat. I have already allowed you once.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): What about my Calling Atten-

tion Motion?..(Interruptions) What is your reaction?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, I say that the House is unanimous to have communal amity and the national unity.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, will you please take your seat? I have not permitted you.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: What about my Calling Attention Motion? Are you allowing it?..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It will be considered and made known to you. Kumari Uma Bharati.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the recurrence of drought in Bundelkhand. Some districts of Madhya Pradesh and some districts of Uttar Pradesh are affected by it. A week ago, I had drawn the attention of the House to this issue but no action has been taken so far. Today, the situation is that lakhs of people are migrating from there are thousands of cattle head have perished. Therefore, my submission is that if you can't instruct the hon. Minister of Agriculture at least direct him or suggest to him to take immediate steps in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you have already raised the issue, please take your seat(Interruptions)....

[English]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): There is total chaotic condition and lawlessness due to non functioning of the University authorities in Jawaharlal Nehru University. There is total discontentment

among both the the teaching and the non-teaching staff, among the students and the higher officers of the University. There are allegations of corruption. But nobody is doing anything. Even the allegations of corruption. But nobody is doing anything. Even the allegations have already been sent to the Government of India, to the respective Department. They are setting over the matter. I demand that the Government must institute a Commission of Inquiry for a thorough investigation. In this connection, I have submitted a Calling Attention Motion. I request you to admit it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Krishna Kumar.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Sir, I heard what Mr. Purohit has said. He has complained only about the mistreatment of the Jagadguru. He has not questioned the arrest of anybody. The Government is at liberty to arrest anybody who violates the law, whether he is the religious leader or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Talk about coir industry.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, coir industry in Kerala is an export-oriented industry employing six lakh workers. This industry has been singled out by the Central Government for withdrawal of cash compensatory support. The coir industry has to face a stiff competition. This is going to adversely affect the livelihood of the six lakh poor women coir workers of Kerala. We appeal to the Government to review the decision and save this export-oriented labour intensive industry of the State.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were seven lakhs handloom weavers in Maharashtra and now their number has been reduced to three lakhs. The reason being that they are

not getting yarn in sufficient quantity. They are not getting even minimum wages. Consequently, in Nagpur, Kamathi, Khapa, Umred, Pawani, Bhivapur and Nagbhid complex about one and a half lakh families of weavers are on the verge of starvation. They have started agitation for yarn, cotton and minimum wages. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Textiles and hon. Minister of Industry to pay attention to this issue, immediately and the Government of Maharashtra should be asked to make arrangements for providing them yarn.

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough. Please sit down. Shri Yadav.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Godda): Lakhs of people are suffering from 'kalazar' in the districts of Bhagalpur, Deogarh, Samstipur and Muzaffarpur of Bihar and in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Thousands of people have lost their lives. But the government has not paid any attention to it. They are not getting even medicines. The Government should take immediate steps on its own and check the black marketing of medicines and ensure the availability of medicines in the market so that the life of people can be saved.

SR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): More than five lakh Community Health Guides and about two lakh trained Dair have been working as voluntary health workers in our country. They are working in rural India and, serving the poorest of the poor of our country. But majority of these voluntary health workers are unemployed youths and women. But they are getting merely Rs. 50 per month as honorarium and that too irregularly. They are playing an important role in the field of health and family welfare programme and are supplementing in preventive and promotive health services of our country. So my request to the government through you is to see that the honorarium of these PHC workers of our country is enhanced and regular-

ised. This should be considered by the Government sympathetically. This is my submission.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): I would like to draw the attention of this Government to the treatment given to the refugees in Malkangiri in Orissa. Recently the Chairman of North Eastern Provincial Council of Sri Lanka visited the camps and submitted a report wherein he has stated that there the refugees are dumped in cattle sheds and cement godowns. They are not provided any amenities. Therefore, they are rather forced to leave the camps and go to Tamil Nadu to meet their relatives. When they go to Tamil Nadu they are being arrested. Recently 110 refugees were arrested and remanded to judicial custody. They should not be arrested but they should be treated properly. There was a direction from the Central Government to accommodate all those Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu, but the Chief Minister refused to accommodate them. He has no business to refuse that and disobey the Central Government orders. Therefore, I want a full-fledged discussion under rule 193 on this.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Minister of Home Affairs, through you, that a terrorist organisation by the name of Liberation Front has carrying on its activities in Makrana, which has exploded a bomb there. This organisation has threatened to kill the President of Ram Janam Bhumi Trust, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Hon'ble Member of the House Shri Avidainath, Vice-President Shri Khanna, General-Secretary Shri Singhal and other members of executive Committee. The attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has been drawn this matter but it is unfortunate that although he is make all security arrangements on the basis of any

apprehension but no arrangement has been made for the security of the persons commenced with Ram Janam Bhumi Trust, the members of the House and the office bearers of Vishwa Hindu Parishad. It is a very serious matter. Bombs have been exploded in Kota, Makrana and Jaipur. These terrorists are carrying on their activities to disintegrate the country at the instance of Pakistan. The Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement in this respect in the House.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): A distorted version of the incident is being presented. Even then you are allowing a discussion on it.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a rule in the Railway Board, under which non-gazetted employees will be transferred only after five years but in the South-Eastern Railway, the Security Commissioner of Nagpur Zone has transferred 140 non-Gazetted Security employees on 11th and 24th April, 1990 from Maharashtra to Madhya Pradesh and from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra as a result of which these 140 Security employees are facing a lot of hardships condition. As the children of these employees are studying in the schools, their condition has become worse and the transfer of these employees has not been done under the rules. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, through you, to see that the order issued by the Security-Commissioner is cancelled and nothing is done which is detrimental to the interest of security employees.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in all the newspapers.....

MR. SPEAKER: It will be seen later on. Now, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you to speak.

13.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): beg to lay on the Table a copy of the detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 763/90]

Demands for Grants of Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1990-91

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHURAM MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 764/90]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1990-91.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 765/90]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Environment and Forests
for 1990-91**

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI
ROUTRAY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy
of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi
and English versions) of the Ministry of
Environment and Forests for 1990-91.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 766/90]

**Notifications under Administration Tri-
bunals Act 1989 and Detailed Demands
for Grants of the Department of Electron-
ics for 1990-91**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
UPENDRA): Sir, on behalf of Prof. M.G.K.
Menon, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifica-
tions (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section (1) of section 37 of
the Administrative Tribunals Act,
1985:—

- (i) The Central Administrative Tri-
bunal (Group 'B' and 'C' Miscel-
laneous Posts) Recruitment
Rules, 1989 published in Notifi-
cation No. G.S.R. 849 (E) in
Gazette of India dated the 20th
September, 1989.
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Adminis-
trative Tribunal (Procedure)
Rules, 1939 published in Notifi-
cation No. G.S.R. 929 (E) in
Gazette of India dated the 26th
October, 1989.
- (iii) The Andhra Pradesh Adminis-
trative Tribunal (Salaries and
Allowances and Conditions of
Service of Chairman, Vice-Chair-
man and Members) Rules, 1989
published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 930 (E) in Gazette of India
dated the 26th October, 1989.

- (iv) The Central Administrative Tri-
bunal (Group 'A' Posts) Recruit-
ment (Amendment) Rules, 1989
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1024 (E) in Gazette of
India dated the 10th November,
1989.
- (v) The Himachal Pradesh Adminis-
trative Tribunal (Salaries and
Allowances and Conditions of
Service of Chairman and Mem-
bers) Amendment Rules, 1989
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1046 (E) in Gazette of
India dated the 13th December,
1989.
- (vi) The Tamil Nadu Administrative
Tribunal (Salaries and Allow-
ances and Conditions of Service
of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and
Members) Amendment Rules,
1989 published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1047 (E) in Gazette of
India dated the 13th December,
1989.
- (vii) The Madhya Pradesh Adminis-
trative Tribunal (Salaries and
Allowances and Conditions of
Service of Chairman, Vice-Chair-
man and Members) Amendment
Rules, 1989 published in Notifi-
cation No. G.S.R. 1048 (E) in
Gazette of India dated the 13th
December, 1989.
- (viii) The Karnataka Administrative
Tribunal (Salaries and Allow-
ances and Conditions of Service
of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and
Members) Amendment Rules,
1989 published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1049 (E) in Gazette of
India dated the 13th December,
1989.
- (ix) The Orissa Administrative Tribu-

nal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 32 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1990. [Placed in Library. see L.T. 767/90]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Electronics for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 768/90]

this issue tomorrow. It should not be like that that we raised the issue

[English]

and it falls on deaf ears.

[Translation]

Otherwise, we will have to protest and you will say that we are making noise, and are not cooperating. So it should not be done like that. I would request that you may ask the hon'ble Minister to make a statement on this issue.

13.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, before you go to the next item, I would like to say something. Sir, you remember that we had said about the Fatehpur incident. I would like to know from the Government.... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: That has been raised already.

[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Although this issue has already been raised but no hue and cry has been made. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present in the House.

[English]

We are not insisting on today, but at least tomorrow we would like a statement on this serious matter of Harijan burning.

[Translation]

It is not considered important because it has happened in the constituency of the Prime Minister. The question is that you should ask the hon'ble Minister to make a statement on

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the views expressed by Shri Vasant Sathe. It is a very serious matter and after conducting an immediate enquiry into this incident, a statement should be made by the Minister of Home Affairs tomorrow.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister react to this. It is a very important matter. I raised this earlier also. Senior Member like Satheji raised. They are also asking for the same. Why does he not react to that?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I have noted down.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will you convey it to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to come forward with a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Matters under Rule 377.

13.03 1/2 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*[English]***(I) Need to clear the setting up of Special Refractory Project in Quilon, Kerala**

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Sir, Kerala is not blessed with any sizeable deposits of metallic ores or other raw materials for heavy industries. One of the few earth based raw materials the State has is the special type of clay in the Quilon area, suitable for manufacture of refractories. Setting up of a Refractory unit in Quilon area of Kerala thus has been an important component of the plan for the industrial development of the State and efforts were started in this direction more than a decade ago. In 1977, a letter of intent was obtained by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) for establishing an industrial unit in Kerala for the manufacture of certain special refractories. A collaboration agreement was executed with M/s Tyazhbromexport, USSR to provide some of the major plant machinery for the company. The acquisition of the land for the projects has been completed.

The Kerala Special Refractory Project is still pending because of lack of clearance by the Steel Ministry for participation of SAIL in the equity of the Project.

I earnestly urge the Government of India to coordinate with the Government of Kerala for the immediate implementation of this vital project.

- i) Iron out the difference between SAIL, Steel Ministry and the Kerala Government and Arrive at an agreement for SAIL's participation in the Project.
- ii) If this is found not possible, then direct IDBI and other financial institutions to finance the Project

without SAIL participation and ask Kerala Government to implement this project with such institutional finance.

(II) Need to Include Harijans converted as Christians in SC/STs List

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): A large number of social organisations are continuously requesting the Government to include converted Harijan Christians in the List of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Harijans are given special protection under the Constitution because they are socially and economically backward for centuries. When a Harijan embraces Christianity his social and financial backwardness is not removed all of a sudden. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had categorically stated that Article 341 of the Constitution is aimed at the enumeration of the Scheduled Castes among Hindus mainly for the purpose of reserving seats for their representatives in Parliament and State Legislature and it has nothing to do with aid and facilities. So, I request the Government to include converted Harijan Christians in the list of SC/ST except for the purpose of Constitution.

*[Translation]***(III) The need to ensure regular supply of electricity to the farmers, particularly in Western Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR (Kairana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about 80 per cent population of India depends mainly on agriculture. The farmers can carry on their agricultural activities successfully only if supply of electricity for atleast 16 hours a day for agricultural activities and 24 hours a day operating of threshers etc. at the time of harvesting is ensured. Long term schemes should be formulated for increasing the power generation in Western Uttar Pradesh. With a view to ensure adequate supply of electricity to the farmers during the summer season, the Central Government

[Sh. Harpal Singh Panwar]

should direct all the Stated and Union Territories to put immediate ban on the use of electricity for air conditioners, neon signs and for decorative purposes in the cities.

(iv) **Need to implement the proposed 'Mewar complex scheme' in Rajasthan for promoting tourism in the State**

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the history of Mewar is a glorified in the Indian History. The people from all over the world come to study the valour of the people of Mewar. The life and struggle of Maharana Pratap in Mewar can always be set as an example of bravery. The Tourism Department of Rajasthan Government had got the approval of the Central Government for 'Mewar Complex Scheme' in the year 1978-79 for the development of places connected with his life e.g. Rajtilak, Gogunda, Battlefield of Haldi Ghati, Chhitaour, Kumbholgarh and his last capital Chavand. An amount of Rs. 2 crores was sanctioned for various development works, but no development work has been done so far. I request the Government to take immediate action for undertaking the development works there.

[English]

(v) **Need to take steps to control mulberry disease to save the mulberry growers of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu from total ruin**

SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): TURKA, a serious disease of mulberry is caused by the feeding of the mealbug *MACONELLI COCCUS HIRSUTUS*. These bugs ravage the tender leaves and shoots. The affected parts become coppery green, then a pale yellow and finally so hard and crisp that the leaves do not open.

At present this disease is on its ram-

page in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This disease has caused retarded growth of silk worms and reduction in the weight of the cocoon. Controlling this mealybug, the causative agent of Tukra, through conventional insecticides is not possible because of the ill-effects of residues on the silk-worm, especially on the younger ones, even after a fortnight of application.

According to research studies spraying of dichlorvos and fishal rosin soap can help in the control of the disease.

I, therefore, urge upon the Centre, to take immediate steps to control the disease and to save the mulberry growers of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu from ruin.

(vi) **Need to ensure adequate and regular supply of all essential commodities through public distribution system**

SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY (Krishnagar): Sir, the Public Distribution system which was added as a new item of the Minimum Needs Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan from 1987-88 onwards has its network spread all over the country and the Central Government has been discharging the responsibility of procurement and supply of seven essential commodities viz. wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils, controlled cloth, kerosene and soft coke at reasonable prices. But it is the common experience of the people that the public distribution system, as it stands now, suffers from various limitations. Firstly, it does not cover the entire population. Secondly, supply of the commodities is inadequate and irregular, thirdly there always remains a gap between allotment and supply to the States and Union Territories. Fourthly, the quality of the articles particularly that of rice supplied is not always up to the standard, and lastly, the prices are not adequately subsidised. Moreover, the Central Government is yet to take the responsibility of supplying at least seven more items of daily necessities.

In the circumstances, I request that in the interest of the people of the country, the Central Government should immediately come forward to remove the aforesaid deficiencies in the public distribution system and ensure adequate and regular supply of 14 essential commodities at subsidised rates throughout the country.

13.12 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Rise in Prices in the Country—CONTD

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up further discussion under Rule 193 on rise in price in the country raised by Saif-uddin Soz on 30th April 1990.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I have a submission to make. Already two hours were allotted for this and we have discussed this for three hours and six minutes. Enough discussion had taken place, only the reply is due. The Finance Minister is abroad and he would like to answer this himself because he would like to announce a number of policy matters during his reply. He wants to reply next week as soon as he returns, maybe Monday or Tuesday as soon as he returns. We can postpone this and take up the Demands in the meanwhile.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Do you also want to postpone the discussion, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do we postpone the discussion on this?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Only the reply, Sir. Discussion is already over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, there

are some Members who would like to speak."

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, we have already consumed three hours and six minutes against two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we will do one thing. We will have a compromise. We will allow 4-5 speakers to speak on this today and we postpone the reply till the Minister returns and is present here, and after the speeches of these 4-5 Members we will take up the Demands.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Sir, we would like to know the exact date when the Minister will reply.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We will communicate.

PROF P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I would like to react on this. Of course, I agree to your Ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is an important issue.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: One thing I have to say here. Three or four Members will speak and the reply will be postponed to next week. But the point I am making is that if the hon. Minister is saying that we can take up the Demands immediately, well, it is good if he could have informed us a little earlier so that we are also prepared for that. (Interruptions) We agree to your Ruling. But about such things he should also inform us earlier so that it is easier for us to prepare. That's why I am saying this. (Interruptions) The Demands of the Ministry are taken up immediately. But our speakers are not ready. (Interruptions) Suddenly he comes up with a change in the list of Business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, the Demands of the Irrigation Department are already slated for discussion today. So,

immediately after the reply, those demands could have been taken up. Now, the position is, we allow four or five Members to speak and immediately after that we take up demands. By that time, the Ministers also will be here.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Can the Minister tell us as to when the Finance Minister will reply?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: He will reply on Tuesday next. I have got one more submission. The Demands of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture can be discussed together and the replies will be given separately by the Ministers, because many Members may like to speak on both the subjects.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, we agree for that. But what is the allotted time?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: "The time will be three days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the demands of both the Ministries will be discussed together.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, due to rise in prices, poor people and people living in remote areas of our country are facing a lot of problems. The prices have risen ever since the Budget was presented. It is not easy to estimate the amount of problems being faced by the people in this situation. I come from Himachal Pradesh and parts of my constituency of Shimla do not have motorable roads. Rations are transported to these areas on mules. Therefore, a rise in prices causes a lot of hardship to the people living in these remote areas. The Government announced that prices would be brought down. At two or three places the hon. Prime Minister mentioned in his speech that prices would come down within a month. Day before yesterday, it was mentioned on the T.V. that the prices of commodities would be reduced by 0.80

paise in all the markets. But I do not think this has happened in the Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras markets which were mentioned. Which are the commodities whose prices have been reduced by 0.80 paise? M.Ps are buying wheat from the ration shop in North Avenue at Rs. 2.48 per kg. There has been no increase in the wages of the poor people rendering them helpless. They have no hope of rising above the poverty line. This Government had said that after their coming into power, sugar would sell at Rs. 5 per kg. The B.J.P. even said that in Himachal Pradesh salt would be sold at 0.25 paise per kg. wheat flour at Rs. 1.50 per kg. and rice at Rs. 2.50 per kg. How is the Government going to fulfil. These promises? If the Central Government cannot fulfil these promises the State Government certainly would not be able to do anything in this matter. There is a general feeling that this Government has come into power by giving false assurances to the people. Harijans and poor people are being exploited, their jhuggies are burnt be it in Delhi or other cities. They have not been given any compensation for it. Today these people feel that they are not getting any support from the Government. If the Government really wants to help the people, the first step it should take is to fulfil the promises made during elections. The Government says that it is the Congress (I) which has created the problem of terrorism. How many times will you repeat this untruth? Can you escape responsibility by hiding behind such illusions?

The Budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister clearly stated that there has been a marked increase in rice production. But there has been no reduction in prices. The Report of the F.C.I. godowns clearly indicates the current state of affairs. The hon. Minister went to the extent of saying that the Government is unable to solve the problem of rising prices. But the Government did give an assurance that prices would be brought down. The Annual Report of the F.C.I. godowns shows that thousands of tonnes of foodgrain were pilfered from the godowns. Pilferage of foodgrains has been highest in West Bengal followed by Bihar and Tamilnadu. I have

gone through the reports of F.C.I. godowns in all States. I had raised a question also in this regard and its reply contained all relevant details.

Five Star hotels charge Rs. 500 for a meal. If someone wants to eat a banana in a 5-Star hotel, he has to pay Rs. 10 per banana. Why is a meal in a 5-Star hotel out of reach of the common man? The rates of meals in 5-Star hotels should be reduced so that poor people also can eat over there. If we go to an ordinary hotel, the same meal can be had at much lower rates. In villages black-marketeers are openly selling commodities on the black market. Iron rods, which are used by the poor to construct their huts, used to cost Rs. 650 per quintal but now the cost has risen above Rs. 1,000 per quintal. This will make it very difficult for the people in remote areas to construct their houses. Similarly the prices of cement have also increased. During the time of the previous Government, a bag of cement cost Rs. 60 but now the same quantity of cement costs Rs. 100. Today the Government is unable to control cement prices. Diesel which is used by farmers has become dearer. In such circumstances, how will the farmer grow more foodgrains and bring their produce to the markets. Today farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce. How can the farmer get good quality seed in such a situation? The Government has announced Rs. 215 as the support price of wheat for the current year. The Agriculture Prices Commission has fixed Rs. 200 as the support price. I think Rs. 215 is too lower a support price. May I know what steps are being taken by the Government to uplift the backward classes? I do not think the Government is making any efforts in this direction. Members of the C.P.M. and B.J.P. who always express concern over the plight of the poor are diverting the attention of the people away from the important issues. The Government should do what needs to be done, otherwise there will be a revolution leading to the downfall of this Government. The Government should first of all fulfil its promises to the people if it cannot do so, then it should express its inability to do anything.

There is no point in repeatedly criticizing the Congress (I). This Government can succeed only if it brings down prices and leads people on the path of progress. The Government has no right to remain in power if it cannot bring down prices.

With these words I end my speech.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the rise in prices is a burning issue for this country. During the last few days there has been an extraordinary increase in the prices of essential commodities like flour, rice, pulses, salt, sugar and tea leaf. One of the reasons for this price rise is the Budget presented by the Government.

The prices of all articles have gone up as a result of increase in prices of diesel, petroleum and rail freight. On 1st February, the price of 5 kg. tin of refined oil was Rs. 197.71 which went upto Rs. 212 in the end of April. The cost of Vanaspathi ghee has also been increased from Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 31.00 per kg. The price of tea has gone upto Rs. 32 which was available at Rs. 18.50. The prices of sugar reached Rs. 9.50 and Rs. 10.00 per kg. The Government has not so far taken any concrete steps to check price rise. The common man feels that some product manufacturers have come to some understanding. For example different companies manufacturing cement have decided that at a time only a particular company will sell its cement in the market and then it will be done by rotation. In this manner artificial scarcity is being created in the market and people are being looted. Today the cost of cement bag is Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 per bag. This is the situation even after the statement made by the Minister of Food and Supplies. It is noticed that sometimes situation is deteriorated and prices go up inspite of decreasing after the Minister's statements. As he said last week that prices of sugar will not come down. The business themselves conclude that there is no chance of prices coming down. They took it as an indication. I want to remind the Government that there was tremendous rise in the prices of essential

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

commodities before election, and it was a major factor of Congress defeat. If the present Government also does not make any effort to bring them down, it can also become the cause of the defeat of the present Government.

One should learn from the history that when prices of the essential commodities do not come down, Governments have to go. The essential commodities for the common men are rice, flour, salt, tea, sugar, cement and steel. The Government should take immediate steps to bring down the prices of these articles:

The employees get a little amount of D.A. with the increase in price-index. This D.A. does not neutralise the increased prices fully. It becomes vicious circle. Even the entire salary proves to be inadequate because of rise in prices. Members of the all parties have expressed their views in this regard. They have drawn the attention of the Government towards this problem. I do not want to take more time of the House but want to warn the Government that they should take immediate steps to bring down the prices of essential commodities. The Government should adopt stringent measures against the people creating artificial scarcity by forming pools. The Government should also take concrete steps against the hoarders and black-marketeers so that prices of essential commodities come down.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): The nation is reeling under the impact of steeply increasing prices since the presentation of the Budget. Inflation is almost endemic in our society. During the year of the greatest drought, prices rose by 10.7% during the next year by 5.7% and during last year 1989-90 about 8.7%. But this story has been going on for the last 40-50 years excepting some few fortunate years. There has been con-

tinuous degradation of money in our country. Prices have been rising almost without any let off. There is no relief. The situation now demands special attention because after the presentation of the budget, price rise has been very sudden, persistent and more than during any corresponding period in the past. Things which are of daily importances such as pulses, tea, oilseeds, sugar have risen steeply. Manufactured goods like textiles, paper, paper-boards, beverages, tobacco, basic metals, leather and leather products have also been responsible for rise in the general price level. This has been quite clearly due to the bad management in the supply and demand position in the short run. Government has not been alert in the matter. They have taken things very lightly. They did not manage the supply and demand position with sufficient alacrity. Apart from this, there are certain other durable long-term factors which account for the upsurge in prices. These factors have not yet been dealt with by the Government. Unless the Government takes serious steps to deal with these long-term factors, price rise cannot be controlled.

Sir, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have reacted to the present situation. They have stated that they would take serious steps against blackmarketeers, hoarders etc. For instance, in the case of sugar, there is no reason why the prices should increase. Sugar cane crop this year has been a bumper crop. We expect the highest production of sugar. It is clear that the manufacturers of sugar have been responsible for holding the stock back from the market. The same point holds good in the case of cement, in the case of many other commodities. Therefore, I hope the Government will take steps immediately and see that prices are brought down.

Just before the election the Government said about prices. I am going to quote their words. I am translating their language. They have said: "Prices which have reached sky-high will be brought down." I would like to say that even if they do not bring the prices down, at least they can stop them from going up further. But they have not succeeded in

this direction. Therefore, the promises they have made have not been fulfilled. The long-term factors which need to be taken into account are: deficit financing, monetary expansion, existence of blackmoney, imposition of heavy indirect taxes etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: I will wind up. I have still got much more to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would have very much liked to give you time, but for the time factor. You are the person who can speak on this subject.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: I would like to make one thing clear. People often talk about budget deficit being responsible for increase in prices. It is really deficit financing which is responsible for increase in prices. Deficit financing is due to the budget deficit. Deficit financing is usually more than the budget deficit. Deficit financing takes place because of the Government's borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India. It is usually much more than the deficit in the budget documents. The existing blackmoney has a tendency to push up prices. We have to understand that blackmoney is not a stock in the hands of individuals. It is a flow of money. Yesterday's black money is turned into white money today. Sometimes, white money also becomes black money. Therefore, black money is not some stock which is lying in the hands of people. What is important is stopping generation of black money. Generation of black money can be stopped if the Government has control over its expenditure, if Government sees to it that it reduces the discretionary element in Government administration particularly in giving licences, in income-tax matters, in dealing with the company matters. The less discretion the less scope for giving favours to individuals and less scope for corruption. Therefore, if the long-term factors are considered and managed, then only it will be possible to reduce prices. I want to say that inflation is not an economic problem. It is also a political

problem. It requires tremendous will on the part of the Government to control this. You have to deal not only with money but also with individuals, traders, manufacturers and also with their attitudes towards economic matters. I hope, the Government will do its best in this matter. Unless it deals with it, successfully if the Government is bound to suffer in the political field.

[Translation]

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there should not be any contradictions in the statements issued by the Prime Minister and other Ministers so far as the prices are concerned. The Prime Minister promised to bring down the prices of sugar but Shri Mirdha said that it is not possible to bring down the prices of sugar. In such a situation people will naturally say that they are facing hardships and the Government is taking the situation so lightly. My question is that on one hand, the Prime Minister pleads for stringent action against sugar manufacturers and on the other hand, Shri Mirdha is pleading their cause. How far the statement made by him is considered justified?

While taking part in the discussion, Shri Mirdha said that price rise was natural as a result of presentation of the Budget, but today he is saying that in fact there is no relation between price-rise and the Budget. I feel that such utterances by a responsible person is just to add insult to an injury. Therefore, I demand that we should discuss this issue in all seriousness that how these articles can be made available to the people at low cost considering the things available with the small shopkeepers without going into the jugglery of figures. The prices have gone up in many countries in the world, but the figures of 25 countries are available with me at present. Out of these in 17 countries percentage of price-rise is less than ours but in 8 countries it is higher than ours. Among these countries, Japan is the country where price rise is minimum viz. only 0.1 per cent. The things which is very important for me is whether we want to adopt the ways of Brazil

[Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse]

or Japan, in the prevalent situation I feel that there is some mistake on our part also. I admit that some mistakes have been committed by the Congress Party, but today you are ruling the country and therefore, people will ask you that what are you doing for them? Today, you bring down the prices of sugar from Rs. 9, but people will ask, it was less than Rs. 7 per kg a year before. When will you be able to bring the price situation to that level

This question is controversial as to why prices are going up despite increase in production. You should not increase our sufferings by quoting whose-sale prices. It is totally your job to bring down the prices for common man and in this regard the only result we want to see from the efforts made by you that we may forget the bad days of Congress regime. It was made possible by the Janata Government in 1977-78. People had not to use their 'Ration cards'. They wish that those days should come again. Today the people want that hoarders should be brought to book and all essential commodities should be available on fair-price shops at reasonable rates.

I am placing a price list of a shop in Delhi before you from where I purchased some articles yesterday. These rates are as follows—Groundnut oil—Rs.30—Rs.32 per kilogram, Arhar Rs.10—Rs.11—prices of every article have increased. In this regard, Government is contemplating to constitute a Committee of Members of Parliament. Now our experiences and Government figures have become obsolete. It is my submission that the Government should take decision about constituting such a Committee without any hesitation at the earliest. I would like to know whether quantum of cereals, sugar, etc. etc. available in all the Fair Price Shops in the country is the same. Whether it is available in the same quantity in small villages as it is available in Delhi and Bombay. You should think about the life of the low-income people living far away from the capital. This Committee should be constituted at

the earliest to see the adverse effect of price-rise on the people living in remote villages and to check the price-rise in consultation with the State Governments.

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think there are two main factors responsible for rise in prices in the country. The first reason is the weakness of the National Front Government and the other is the current year's budget. By weakness of the National Front Government I mean to say that when the National Front Government was formed, it was not in absolutely majority and therefore could not run on its own. Therefore, National Front Government came into being with the support of various political parties, Bhartiya Janata Party gave full cooperation to the National Front Government. But Bhartiya Janata Party gave support while remaining outside. I think that after independence, the Vaish community has its hold in the field of Industry and Trade in the country. Vaish community is connected with Bhartiya Janata Party...

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): What are you saying? Casteism has no place now.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: I have got figures with me. The data collected from all over the country clearly show this thing. I am addressing the Deputy Speaker, you need not interfere in between. Truth is always bitter. Bhartiya Janata Party has been giving support only from outside and the business community of our country is closely linked with Bhartiya Janata Party. The leaders of the Bharatiya Janata Party tell the industrialists and traders that the Government cannot function without their support and whenever they like they can topple the Government. Therefore prices of articles are increasing tremendously. Therefore, I said this thing because had the National Front Government got full majority and stood on its own feet, it would have checked the rise in prices. Hence weakness of the National Front Government is the first main reason of price rise. The reason is the current year's budget of our country. When the budget was presented in the House and the prices of petrol

and diesel were raised, the whole thing was projected in such a manner that the common man of the country may feel that the budget is for the poor. The masses do not know this thing that the rise in prices of petrol and diesel have a direct bearing on price rise. In this scientific age farmer is inclined to use such techniques by which he can get maximum production. If he uses scientific techniques, he also needs tractors and other equipments and diesel is required to make use of them when the prices of diesel has increased, it is natural that when he will go to the market to sell his agricultural produce, he would also like to get higher rate because he should get more prices than his cost price. Secondly the price of petrol has also increased. The business men and industrialists have to use petrol to run their industries and for transportation purposes. The rise in prices of petrol will affect all essential consumer goods. Therefore, it can be said that the main reason of rise in prices is the rise of prices of diesel and petrol and it affects the common man.

Mr. Chairman, Sr, I would like to submit that the National Front Government has made a commitment before elections that if their Government is formed, all types of facilities would be provided to the poor and essential consumer goods will be made available at reasonable rates but the Government has failed to fulfil there commitment. If steps are not taken to check rise in prices and the Government continued its dependence on Bhartiya Janata Party, then this National which is in minority may fall. Therefore, I request the National Front Government to check rise in prices, otherwise the public will not forgive them.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views on the price situation. The absence of firm policy of the Government has caused rise in price. Prices have risen due to increase in the duty on diesel and petrol in the current budget. Therefore, on one hand the prices of diesel and petrol have increased in the budget and on the other hand it has caused adverse effect on essential com-

modities but do not consider it enough. I would like to say that inflation has increased on account of deficit financing and black money. Due to this the value of rupees has gone down. Unproductive expenditure has also increased during the last 4-5 years. When we go to the villages, we find that there is public distribution system in the villages. Salt is available at Rs 1/ per kg there but the rate of Tata's salt is Rs. 2 per kg. So the consumers will continue to suffer as long as this dual policy remains in vogue. Either Tata's salt should be made available and the price of the same should be fixed at Rs. 2 per kg. or iodized salt should be made available in plenty and the price of the iodized salt should not be more than Rs 1 per kg. Similarly in the case of kerosene available on ration cards the people who have ration cards get 2 litre kerosene and only 30-35 per cent people get kerosene in a month but the poor people cannot get that kerosene oil. The poor people have to purchase the kerosene at the rate of Rs. 5-6 per litre from the open market and in this manner they suffer on account of rise in prices. At present 2 litres kerosene is supplied per ration card in rural areas and 3 litres in Urban areas. I would like that at least five litre kerosene should be supplied in rural areas. Besides, cement is also an essential commodity. Levy imposed on cement has been withdrawn by the Government. Consequently, the levy cement which costs Rs. 40 per bag was made available at Rs. 55 per bag and in the open market it was available at Rs. 60/- or Rs. 78 per bag or more than this rate. The Government have withdrawn levy on cement. Had the Government fixed the rate of cement at Rs. 75 per bag then it would have been appreciated. Now the Government have withdrawn levy and given relief to the cement producers but consumers are not getting cement at less than Rs. 95 or 96 per bag. At one time the rates of cement had touched Rs. 110 or 115 per bag but even at present it has not reasonably come down and now it is available at Rs. 96 per bag. In spite of all this there is shortage of cement in the market and available at very high prices. Same is the case with other essential commodities also. I would like to say something about Soda because

[Sh. Yuvraj]

the poor people use soda for washing their clothes. A packet of 50-70 kg of soda is available in the market but no one has even tried to find out the rate of soda. None of the Hon'ble Members who took part in the discussion has referred to the price of soda. Today the situation is such that the poor people in the villages cannot afford to buy a cake of soap for Rs. 4. He is facing a lot of hardship. About 70-80 per cent population of our country live in villages and maximum number of people live below poverty line. These poor people need soda for washing their clothes. Besides other essential commodities such as salt and kerosene is also required. I would like that the Government should adopt such measures that poor people may be able to get essential commodities at reasonable prices easily. Same is the case with mustard oil. Even in Delhi markets, mustard oil is available at not less than Rs. 24 per kg. and even then it is not guaranteed that to which extent the same is pure or adulterated.

I want to tell you that in 1977 the then Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai had, God only knows with whose cooperation, convened a meeting of all the industrialists of the country and had them agree to prevent price rise. People still remember those days. Then too prices were rising rapidly but due to the consultations undertaken by the Government, the prices of essential commodities could be stabilised. People say that this was one of Morarji Desai's practical and effective steps. I was just going through the statement of the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies Shri Mirdhat which he stated that the rates of all commodities have come down considerably. I do not know what method he adopts to collect data about rates or whether he has to buy goods from the market or not. But whenever we go to the market to buy goods, even coarse cloth is not available in the shops whether in the cooperative stores or any other place. Everybody is indulging in black marketing. When a poor man goes to buy coarse cloth, he does not get it. My request is that you should either do away with the

public distribution or improve it. You should make arrangements to involve the Gram Panchayats also in this matter so that there is people's participation. It should not be that only the Mukhiya and a chosen few are involved and their signatures obtained in the register and all goods sold in the black market. At my place, which is a border area, salt finds its way to Bangladesh and Nepal and people have to suffer untold hardships due to its scarcity because it is necessary that the prices of all essential commodities should be fixed and a system should be evolved in which fixed income groups, small farmers daily wage earners may get relief. Prices should be controlled and the distribution system should be improved. With these words I thank you very much for providing me time to make my submissions.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we find that the prices have really risen all over India. It is the primary duty of the Government to bring the prices down. However, I want to make it known to the Minister who is here that prices in the North-Eastern Region—be it Assam, Meghalaya, be it Arunachal Pradesh, be it Mizoram, be it Manipur, be it Tripura—have gone up by more than 25 per cent from the last year. The immediate reason for this is the rise in the prices of diesel, petrol and other products which are needed to run the trucks and other vehicles. This has been a great burden on the people. In Meghalaya, sugar is sold at Rs. 12 per kilo now and in villages which are 40 to 50 miles away from Shillong, it is sold at Rs. 14 a kilo. Not only this, but even the costs of building materials have gone up. People are crying all over the State due to the rise in prices of petrol and diesel. Therefore, the immediate need now is that the Government should reconsider reducing the prices of these two products which are very important. I am sure that the prices will be controlled not only in the North-Eastern region but also all over the country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, price rise has hurt all sections of people barring a few sections, namely, the top-class community people. There are many factors of price rise. I am not going into the details of all the facts. Some of these factors are very important. Heavy investment has been made by the Government in various fields. Due to this public expenditure has increased to a great extent. Deficit financing, to a great extent, has been created by the previous Government and the present Government also. I am fully aware of the internal and external debts which have been inherited by the Government. I am not blaming the Government for price rise as this Government has assumed power only six months back. The present Government has inherited heavy deficit financing and a difficult foreign exchange position from the previous Government. These factors definitely contribute to price hike. Due to high consumption expenditure level, price rise has gone up to such an extent that the poorest of the poor people are very much strained. They resent very angrily at the present Government for not making efforts to control price hike. I admit that production has increased to a great extent. Increase in production should have reduced the prices of commodities. But I find that prices have also increased along with the production. There is another factor causing price hike, namely, hoarding. The business community people are raising the prices to the extent which is beyond the limit of the purchasing power of the poor people. The Government should adopt selective credit control measures to control prices. The previous Government tried such measures to some extent. The hoarders approach banks to borrow money. So, I would suggest that the banks may be advised to increase their rate of interest so that hoarders will hesitate to borrow heavy amount of money from the banks and thus hoarding will come down. Hoarding is an evil in our country. Measures to control hoarding are very difficult to be followed in a State like West Bengal as some law-enforcing agencies or machinery act in collusion with the hoarders. So, there is a very thin possibility of controlling hoarding. So, on one occasion

we allowed our people to participate in the de-hoarding measures, but we found that these people were got involved by the police and the hoarders in some criminal cases.

I suggest that the indirect taxes should be decreased and direct taxes increased.

Black money is a very influential and contributing factor to the price rise. The Wanchoo Committee had prescribed some measures for the elimination of black money in the market. We all know that there is a parallel economy of black money and to eliminate this, the Government should take effective measures to curb the black money holdings.

Then, the price of the essential commodities, at least for fourteen items, including food cereals etc. should be fixed and these essential items including food, cloth, salt, vegetable oil, kerosene etc. should be distributed to the people through the public distribution system. Fair price shops should be opened in the villages and in the towns where the poor people live and through these shops, all the essential commodities should be distributed.

On account of increase in the remunerative prices declared by the Government of India recently, the prices have also increased to some extent. I would suggest that the Government should subsidise the prices of those items which are being purchased by the poor people, who are below the poverty line. That would certainly benefit these poor people to a great extent.

Further, the public distribution system should be strengthened. We find that while in the urban areas, vegetable oils are being distributed through the public distribution system, in the rural areas, this is not so. Why? Majority of the poor people live in the villages, but unfortunately they do not find an opportunity to purchase their requirements through the public distribution system in their own village. They are not in a position to purchase their requirements from outside their area. Therefore, the public distribution

[Sh. Sudhir Giri]

system in the villages should be so strengthened that the rural people are able to purchase vegetable oil etc. from the fair price shops in their villages.

I would also suggest that an amount of Rs. 1500 crores should be earmarked for import of those items which are not available in our country. These items should be imported and export should be stopped in respect of those items of material which are very scarcely available in our country and which contributes to the price rise.

Lastly, I would ask the Government to decrease the prices of the petroleum and diesel products. I would also suggest to the Government to decrease the railway freights and fares. With these words, I request the Government to take effective measures to check the price rise.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, Notwithstanding the assurance offered by the hon. Finance Minister in the announcement in his Budget Speech for 1990-91, the wholesale price index has risen considerably for the last three months ending 31st March, 1990. The run away hike in prices of essential commodities has been mainly due to the Budgetary levies especially with respect to indirect taxes. These observations assume considerable significance with the country-wide concern over the rise in prices of essential items and the hon. Prime Minister's summoning of the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Pricing on the 18 April, 1990.

As many as 150 essential commodities have become dearer. These items include Steel, Sugar, pulses, Fish, Coffee, raw Jute, oils, seeds and cakes, cigarettes, handloom cloth, powerloom cloth, refrigerators, Aviation turbine fuel, tyres, Petrol, kerosene, cement and a host of other commodities. Some of these items are not even available for a that price and seem to have just vanished.

With this backdrop of the national scenario, I wish to draw the attention of this honourable House to two specific issues of my constituency of Berhampur including my Home Town of Parlakhemundi in Ganjam district of Orissa State, which I visited very recently. Firstly, the price of cement has gone up to Rs. 115 per bag, causing all construction work to struggle to completion. Secondly Kerosene prices have touched a new high of Rs. 8 per litre. At least 7 litres per month is the basic necessity per family. Now, there are 10,000 ration cards in the said town. Hence as against the monthly requirements of 70,000 litre of petrol, hardly 25 per cent of it is made available to the public.

As the unabated price rise of essential commodities is a matter of serious nationwide concern, I urge the Government to recall their election manifesto and take urgent, concrete steps to halt forthwith this highly undesirable and crippling social malady.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I stood up to speak, my old socialist leader and Minister Shri Upendra Nath Verma started looking in my direction. Both of us used to raise slogans like "Mehangai roko, bandho dam, nahin to hoga chakka jam". But we cannot do so now because we are in the ruling party. We are neither in a position to raise the slogan nor can abandon it because we came to power on that very basis. If we raise this slogan after assuming power, people will ask us against whom we are agitating now? My request is that prices should slightly be brought down till the finalisation of price policy. Call all industrialists and capitalists to Delhi and request them politely and persuade them to reduce prices of their products as they have gone up so high that the situation has become ridiculous. The hon. Minister should state in his reply as to what is the cost of production of a bag of cement, a match box, one litre of kerosene oil, 1 kg. salt and one yard of cloth. As long as we are unaware of production

cost, we will not be able to find out as to how much profit is being made. First of all, production cost should be determined and for this purpose a price commission should be set up which should study and determine the production cost of goods. Only then can we find out how much profit is being made.

The prices fixed by companies include expenses incurred on marriages, holidays of children, honeymoons, breakfast-lunch-dinner etc. of the owners. The expenditure incurred on their families, friends, relatives, fashions and for maintaining the extravagant life style is counted as company expenditure. All these items of expenditure should be separated from the price. We used to raise a slogan : 'Anaj ke daam ka ghatna barhna aana ser ke andar ho, derh guna ki legat par karkhania mal ki bikri ho'. At the time when the farmer produces his crop, its price remains low. Having sold his crop in March-April when he goes for purchasing seeds in October, November, he buys the same produce at 3 to 4 times the original price. When we sell, the price remains low and when we buy, the same increases by 3 to 4 times. A uniform policy should be adopted in this regard. The difference in the prices between the buying and the selling price for farmer should not be more than one anna per kg. You should draw a line to limit profits. Goods manufactured in factories should not be sold anywhere in India at a price more than 1 1/2 times their production cost. If the Government accepts this policy, it will not have to face the situation or bow down before any industrialist. Prices will not rise. But as long as price policy is not formulated, prices will continue to fluctuate.

Finally, everyone is aware of the process of extending grants. Demands are made for providing subsidies. The Seed Corporation prepares and ever since it came into existence, several hundred crores of rupees have been given as subsidy. The FCI is under Government of India. To make up losses, it has been given Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 hundred crores. The business is owned entirely by the Government. It buys as well as sells. When the Government transacts

business, it also earns profits. The rare at what it sells to us, includes profit which is allowed by the Government. Then how does one account for these subsidies? If the subsidy provided to the Corporation is given to farmers in the form of higher prices for their products, the farmers will be benefited and they will also get adequate remuneration. The Government should bring an end to this process of manipulation in the name of subsidy. The Government should declare a price policy. When the hon. Minister replies to the discussion, he should state cost of production of the essential commodities, which have been mentioned by the hon. Members. Unless the Government calculates the cost of production, it will not succeed in holding the price line, it will be proper for the Government to maintain silence on this issue.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): One of the popular slogans of the National Front Government during the last election was: "You give us your votes and see how we can contain inflation and control galloping prices." After five months of the rule of the National Front Government, everybody will agree that the prices of all the commodities have gone up at the rate of 20-25 per cent – even from the common salt to *kaajal*. The price of every item is going up.

Immediately after the election, The Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh, went to Jalandhar in an open jeep.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not relevant here.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: If he goes to villages, the house-wives will greet him with rolling pins and coking spoons. It is a problem of the house-wives. I am not accusing the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can do so if you like.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: What are the

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

reasons? What action has to be taken? a question was put to the hon. Finance Minister. The question is: "Don't you think your budget, especially the steep hike in petrol prices, is largely responsible for the spiralling prices?" He agreed that the increase in the prices of petroleum products is bound to add to freight charges, etc. He also agreed that it would have a cascading influence on a number of items.

A similar question was put to Mirdhaji. He also agreed that the increase in rail fares and freight charges had led to a little rise in prices. So, if the Government is serious about all these things, are they prepared to bring down at least the price of diesel? Are they also prepared to bring down the fares and freight charges at least in the movement of essential commodities?

Everybody agrees that there is hoarding. If the Government is serious about it, are they prepared to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act? Are they prepared to arrest at least a dozen hoarders in Delhi? If they are bold enough to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, the prices will come down. Will the Government ensure that the maximum retail price should be marked on the end-product? If it is done, then the prices can be controlled. In our country, we have got more or less an efficient public distribution system. If the Government is prepared to include more consumer items in the PDS, then at least we can control prices of the essential commodities.

Sir, my one more suggestion is that when you come to the Public Distribution System, in a State like Kerala it is functioning very effectively. The Public Distribution System is there both in the villages and in the cities. But when we go to other States it may be functioning effectively in the urban areas, but it is a total failure in the rural areas as well as the tribal areas. Will the Government put some money on this to see that this system can function more effectively both in the

tribal areas and the rural areas also?

Lastly I may say that many people may question the actions taken during the Emergency. But one action taken by Indiraji was that all the wholesale the retail shop owners should publish the prices of the essential commodities and the stock they have got. Is the Government prepared to enforce this decision and the action taken by Indiraji during the Emergency?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the time of the presentation of the Budget fear was expressed that there will be price rise. We were expecting an increase of 30 per cent but the price rise has crossed 30 per cent. If we look at the Janata Dal Manifesto, it speaks of arresting price rise on the one hand and of giving remunerative prices on the other. These two things are contradictory. You cannot stop price rise in this way. If you give remunerative prices to the farmers, prices will definitely increase. Attention is not being paid to the increase in population and the increasing number of mouths which have to be fed.

Secondly as regards resource mobilisation which is very necessary for the prosperity and governance of a country, what should be the process of this resource mobilisation? We are aware that 82 to 85 per cent of resources are being mobilised through indirect taxation which has an adverse effect on the price line and the common man. It is necessary to change this process. Resources should be mobilised by imposition of direct taxes so that the effect on the common man is reduced.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to state clearly that today's price rise is the result of our old policies. The policies through which the country is administered and prices and the system of public distribution is determined should be changed. If the Janata Dal follows the policy of the Congress Party which resulted in rapid price rise, inflation

cannot be checked, prices cannot be brought down and the common man cannot be provided any relief. If this policy is continued it is being predicted that by June-July there will be a massive movement involving the entire population of the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This discussion on Price Rise has taken place for double the time allotted for it. I think no hon. member would speak now. The reply to the debate will be given next week on Tuesday by the hon. Minister.

14.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
 1990-91

**Ministry of Water Resources
 and
 Ministry of Agriculture**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and agreed to by the House today, the House will take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 78 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources for which four hours have been allotted and also Demand Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for

which 11 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture, have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send their separate slips for each Ministry to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

The lists showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be out up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the lists he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 78, relating to the Ministry of Water Resources."

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1990-91, submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of demand	Amount of Demand for grant on account voted by House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand of grant submitted to the vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
				6
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES				
78.	Ministry of Water Resources	66,36,00,000	4,55,00,000	199,06,00,000
				13,65,00,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the

sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1990-91, submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No and Name of demand	Amount of Demand for grant on account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand of grant submitted for the vote of the House		
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
1. Agriculture	376,74,00,000	3,11,00,000	1130,21,00,000	9,33,00,000	
2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	96,22,00,000	47,63,00,000	288,68,00,000	142,90,00,000	
3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	81,75,00,000	—	245,25,00,000	—	
4. Department of Rural Development	1898,45,00,000	7,00,000	1244,16,00,000	23,00,000	
5. Department of Fertilizers	1320,78,00,000	33,86,00,000	3962,34,00,000	101,58,00,000	

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Wadiyar is to initiate the debate.

SHRISRIKANTA DATTANARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Sir, the closed circuit TV is not working properly. If you go and see, you will find that two names are there at a time, one of Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav and another of Shri Ram Sharan Yadav, as if both of them are speaking at the same time. This is for your information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRISRIKANTADATTANARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: I would like to start by saying that the water resources of this country are an integral part and parcel of the entire country. Even in the Vedic and Puranic times one finds reference to this aspect. And the importance of all the rivers of India has been manifest to show them as being a part of natural resources. It is shown in a Sloka that everybody says while performing one's adulations and Poojas.

14.25 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

Now I quote the shloka:

"Gangach, Yamunachaiv, Godavri,
 Saraswati, Narmada,
 Sindhu, Kaveri Jalesmin San-
 nidhimkuru."

This amply personifies not only the sanctity of all the rivers but also the common bondage with which the rivers have been looked upon and the reverence with which the rivers have been looked upon in this country. The rivers have always represented continuity and perpetuity apart from being considered a personification of purity. They have been a source of adoration and veneration placed on the pedestal of high esteem.

But with the Independence and reorganisation of States, water resources being a State subject, there has been aberrations which we must overcome. There are a number of inter State disputes regarding the sharing of water resources which, I feel, should be tackled and a solution should be brought forth in this respect as quickly as possible. I would possibly think that there are a few possible ways, in which we can overcome this problem so that water resources could perhaps be channelised towards achieving equity, equanimity and equipoise for an even growth and economic development of the entire country.

One important possibility is that we should consider and look forward at declaring water resources and also power, because hydro power is a part of water resources, as a national asset by creating National Power Grid and National Water Grid thereby avoiding all these endless controversies that are pending between the various States. Secondly it is very essential that a large amount of funds has to be allocated towards linking of rivers from Himalayas with those in peninsula India and linking the eastward flowing rivers with the westward flowing rivers. Thirdly, it is high time that we should consider the use of science and technology along with R&D to find the cheapest means of linking rivers and transferring water from water surplus areas to economically drought prone areas. Fourthly, it is very essential that proper water management is undertaken by the various States and also by the Central Government. Lastly, it is high time that we should give top priority in having a proper funding so as to prevent dislocation of various on-going projects, to prevent cost escalations and to complete these projects on time. Also we should have a long term planning of mobilisation and utilisation of water resources, perhaps for the next thirty or forty years instead of the current system where we are working out plans on every five year basis.

The Annual Report, if one goes through, indicates the phenomenal growth of irrigation development and water resources

[Sh. Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja Wadiyar]

management by utilisation of surface and ground water resources. The total area approximately irrigated by the end of the Seventh Plan is 79 million hectares and the foodgrains output expected was 173 million tonnes by the end of 1989. The Water Resources Ministry has brought out a number of publications which give us the details of the various sources of water and the irrigation development that has taken place. It is estimated that by the year 2000 A.D. the population may increase to 900 million and about 240 million tonnes of foodgrains would be required. But we must plan to produce at least 300 million tonnes of foodgrains giving room to various exigencies that are likely to take place. For this it is very imperative that we ensure a faster and quicker pace of development and also complete various on-going projects at the minimum cost possible without any escalation. I would also like to suggest that it is high time that we keep in mind the ecological and environmental perspective because many a time these projects have brought devastation to the ecology, without losing the perspective of the humanitarian aspects and the needs and aspirations of the people.

The National Water Resources Council has unanimously adopted a National Water Policy in which it has recognised the fact that water resources being finite, it is not possible to extend irrigation to all crop areas by conventional means. It has dealt and recognised various aspects of water management and the need for transfer of surplus water from such areas to water shortage areas. It has also given priority to drinking water, irrigation, hydro-electric power, navigation and industrial and other uses. A feasibility report submitted by the National Water Development Agency has submitted that there are 17 water transfer links that are required to provide water from water surplus areas to water shortage areas. These schemes are to be implemented after approval of the concerned States. I would like to suggest to the Central Government to pursue this matter and get necessary clear-

ance to see that the schemes are implemented as quickly as possible.

I would also like to say something about the hydro-electric power. Hydro-electric power is the most cheapest and most reliable source of conventional energy generation. It is also the best source of energy because it costs very less to operate and maintain. So far only 30% of the hydro-power potential has been utilised. It is most essential and desirable to help in augmentation of hydro-electric power so that acute power crisis that the country is facing is met by additional hydro-electric power. There are possibilities of utilising and augmenting hydro-electric power especially by the use of gravitational force by designing and envisaging as 'run of the river' scheme so that hydro power can be harnessed and utilised.

Water management is very essential in a country like ours where there is perpetual drought in certain areas and perpetual floods in certain other areas which are creating a great deal of havoc. So centrally sponsored schemes such as command area development programme is a very laudable scheme for expeditious farm development works. About 131 projects with cultivable command area of 18.5 million hectares are under way. The scheme envisaged construction of field channels, land levelling, shaping and construction of field drains and adoption of *Warabandi* practice in command areas besides training farmers in irrigation and water management and the use of sprinklers and drip irrigation systems to economise on the use of water. For prevention of losses in the distribution system, lining of various canals has been recommended with the assistance of the Central and State Governments. I would urge that more attention should be paid to this Command Area Development Programme. There have been four Working Groups that have been set up, which have formulated four schemes for better flood control and management, namely, Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation; Working Group on Mini Irrigation Projects; Working Group on Command Area Development Programme; and

Working Group on Flood Management.

The Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation has suggested speedy completion of on-going projects, setting up of river basin authorities, scientific observation of losses due to seepages, due to lined and un-lined canals, evaluation of different types of lining, desilting of river base reservoirs, dams and tanks and prevention of sedimentation and adoption of Warabandi System of rotational water supply to propagate economic use of water.

The Minor Working Group has suggested massive construction of tube-wells, shallow-wells and bore-wells, construction of new tanks and allocation of 2 per cent cost of minor irrigation to be set apart for science and technology, pipe line distribution system and lift irrigation system.

The CAD Working Group has recommended the construction of field canals for an outlet of 5 hectares of land with the necessary central assistance and central subsidy and proper development of Command Area Development Projects.

The Flood Management Group has suggested diverting of flood waters from different areas and storing them by increasing the capacity of canals, by modifying the susceptibility of flood damages by keeping people and development out of such areas, reduction of burden of losses through insurance, flood assistance and by forecasting. It is envisaged creation of an additional irrigated potential of about 19 million hectares. The Government has invested Rs. 2494 crores and the cumulative area benefitted is 13.64 hectares. The outlay recommended in the 7th Plan was Rs. 3148 crores, but only Rs. 947.93 crores could be allocated, due to severe financial crunch. Some factors that are responsible for damages caused by floods are (1) increase in encroachment of flood prone areas due to population increase and development activity; (2) *Ad hocism* approach by States to tackle this problem; (3) non-implementation of the Rashtriya Bar Aayog Report on flood plane zoning; and (iv)

massive desecration, deforestation and soil erosion and frequent damages to flood management works due to lack of maintenance by States, inadequate funding etc. It has been realised that physical measures for control do not provide a complete solution for the problems of flood management. Stress has been laid on Flood Plain Zoning, Flood Forecasting and Flood Proofing measures. Further, there are possibilities of transfer of surplus waters from flood-prone areas to perpetually drought-prone areas by pipelines through canals by use of modern science and technology. This trend can be reversed further, provided various States take expeditious action in enacting suitable legislations that have been recommended. I have already said that science and technology have to be utilised to find solutions, such as, diversion of flood waters to drought-prone areas by link canals through underground pipes, through watersheds which can store excess flood waters so that they can be utilised at a later date.

Adequate funds are required and have to be allocated to finance water resources so that a better water resource management can be achieved.

Massive afforestation programme has to be undertaken so that the ground water table does not decrease, and to also check environmental and ecological imbalances that are likely to take place due to various irrigational projects. It is high time that we look into the fact that science and technology should help in improving the quality of life at as low a cost as possible. Otherwise, the use of Science and technology would really have no meaning... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have another three or four minutes.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Yes, Sir. I now turn my attention to the various on-going and pending projects of irrigation and hydropower projects that are in Karnataka. Karnataka has been described as a priceless and beautiful gift of indulgent nature to our State.

[Sh. Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja Wadiyar]

It has been classified into three regions. One is the coastal area, then the mainland, and then the rolling vast hinterland which occupies bulk of the State.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the State. So, I would call upon the Central Government to provide clearances to various pending projects so that they can be completed on time and maximum use of the said irrigation facilities could be made by the people of the State.

There are several important rivers, that is, the Cauvery, Godavari, Krishna, Tungbhadra, Cauvery, Pennar, Kalinadi and Polar, etc. There is about 106 lakh hectares of land that is sown, but only 55 lakh hectares of land has been estimated to have come under agriculture. The average yield is about 3,440 TMC. The average annual flow is estimated at 97.352 million causes. Only around forty-two per cent is available out of east-flowing rivers, and fifty-eight per cent is drained out to the westward rivers flowing to the narrow coastline. The State Government has prepared a large number of river-wise water basin plans. They all require adequate funds. I urge upon the Central Government to kindly implement them by allocating necessary financial assistance so that these projects could be completed. Noteworthy of these projects are: the first phase, second stage of Krishna Project, estimated at Rs 654 crores; the Krishna second phase, estimated at Rs.550 crores and the right bank canal of the Tungbhadra river. There are several others like the Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Kalinadhi and Netravati projects which are at various stages of completion. These projects have been pending due to lack of adequate finances. I do hope that you would consider this aspect and see that adequate funds are made available so that these projects can be completed.

Sir, one important aspect that I would like to mention here is regarding desilting of tanks and rivers, reservoirs and dams, lining of tanks and the reservoir walls to prevent

seepage, water-logging, salinity, reduction in capacity due to sedimentation and silting up. I would also like to say that tank irrigation plays very important role in the agriculture of Karnataka and 25.25 million hectares of land are contemplated for irrigation by these tanks. 79 tank irrigation projects had been funded by the World Bank to the tune of 54 million rupees. But only 29 of these tanks have been repaired. We require further financial assistance so that repairs could be completed.

Sir, I would like to speak about my own district, my own constituency. There are about a dozen on going irrigation projects at various stages of completion. They are notably the Hemavathi Harangi project, canal and lift irrigation project scheme, the Varuna Canal, Kotehola project, the Kabini right bank canal project which is yet to commence, the Taraka lift irrigation proposed from the Kabini back waters and there are many more such projects all of which need financial assistance. They are practically almost on the verge of stagnation due to severe financial restraint. I urge upon the Minister and the Government to see that adequate finances are made available so that the position regarding paucity of funds could be overcome and these projects could be completed in time.

Sir, tank irrigation again plays a major role in the irrigation of my own district. I would like to refer to the Kaveri River water dispute before I conclude my speech. I would be failing in my duty if I do not say something about Kaveri river water dispute. Sir, most of the tanks in my district, in my constituency, are practically damaged; they are suffering from various kinds of infirmity. Proper attention and financial assistance are required so that they can be repaired and deepened and desilted. By doing so the tank irrigation system which has been prevalent for ages can be restored in my constituency.

Sir, hydro-power projects are pending clearance. The Sivasamudram seasonal power scheme which is designed as a run-of-the river scheme without any storage can generate 270 megawatts of power and

annually an average of 1519 million units. The Bhadra Right Bank Canal power-house contemplates utilisation of additional discharge from the canal and head available between the reservoir and the capacity of 6 megawatts and the output is 26 million units. The Sarapadi Barrage hydro-electric power scheme with a capacity of 120 megawatts and 279 million units, is planned as a run-of-river scheme. The third scheme is Katla and Palana diversion schemes which contemplates two streams originating in Western Ghats, like the Castle Rock in the U.K. and diversion of the same to Kalinidhi inter-connecting them, so that water would be available for power generation. The additional output is estimated at 100 million units.

The Cauvery water dispute had been a very sore point regarding the relationship between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. I would not like to go into the merits and demerits of this case as the matter has already been decided upon by the Supreme Court, a Tribunal has been set up. But it is very unfortunate that the Chief Minister went back on his words by stating that the talks on Cauvery have failed and ultimately a Tribunal has been set up to go into this matter. I would only like to say that the proposal that had been put forward by the hon. Chief Minister, Shri Veerendra Patil, with regard to the sharing of the Cauvery waters, i.e., 414 TMC between us and Tamil Nadu, 43 TMC for Kerala and 9 TMC to Pondicherry, was a very very fair proposal. It is unfortunate that the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has tried to play to the galleries and gone to the extent of saying that the talks had failed. It is a well-known fact that he is trying to rely upon the 1924 agreement which was imposed upon by the then British Government on the Mysore State wherein no further agricultural lands should be brought under irrigation and unfortunately the attitude of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is likely to have great regional ramifications and the people of Karnataka have been always constantly voicing their fears and apprehensions that their interest has been thrown to the winds, that they have got a raw deal from the Central Government irrespective of which

Government that has been here. Now, linguistic and regional sentiments are running very high. This was manifest by what happened on Good Friday, the 13th of last month when the Archbishop refused to deliver his mass in Kannada and all of a sudden we found Kannada Christians from all over Bangalore coming down and assembling in various parts around St. Mary's Church and Rattan market on the road and the police had to resort to lathi charge to restore normalcy, and in another incident that took place over a year and a half ago when Shri Bommai was the Chief Minister. When he let water to Tamil Nadu, Kannada activists, farmers and various agitators jumped and tried to form a human wall to prevent the flow of water to Tamil Nadu. What I would like to say is that Karnataka has suffered considerably by way of development activities. Even jobs for genuine Kannadigas in the Central Government institutions are very hard to come by. So, when the situation is so grim, the stand taken by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is more unfortunate. I do hope that this Government does not vacillate and oscillate to please the ego of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu while he allows the fortunes of Karnataka to fluctuate from bad to worse and from worse to worst in the post-Independence history of India. I would like to submit, through you, to the hon. Minister and to the Treasury Benches that it is high time that the interest of Karnataka was protected. The interest of Karnataka is as paramount as the interest of Tamil Nadu and as a nationalist, I would say that this problem needs to be considered in a very humane and germane way and no egos or no regional sentiments have to be given priority or no Chief Minister has to be pleased because he happens to be a partner in the Government. So, I urge upon you — it is not too late—to see that this Cauvery dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is resolved amicably to the satisfaction and to the benefit of both the States.

With this, I conclude by thanking you.

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): I beg to move:

[Sh. Palai K.M Mathew]

"That the demand under the Head
Ministry of Water Resources be re-
duced by Rs 100 "

[Need to give sufficient compensation
and aid for persons affected by heavy floods
and landslides from Central funds particu-
larly to those in Idukki in Kerala] (85)

"That the demand under the Head
Ministry of Water Resources be re-
duced by Rs.100 "

[Need for more loans and advances to
State Governments particularly to Kerala to
construct more checkdams, bore wells, tube
wells] (86)

[Translation]

SHRI GOVINDBHAI KANJIBHAI
SHEKHADA (Junagadh): Mr. Chairman,
Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me
opportunity to speak on the Demands for
Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources

Earlier this Ministry was called Ministry
of Irrigation, now it has been named Ministry
of Water Resources. I am thankful to the
Government for changing its nomenclature.
I would like to submit to the Government
through you that now-a-days a lot of difficul-
ties are being faced in the absence of ade-
quate irrigation facilities which were not
provided by the Government. If such facili-
ties were made available earlier, agriculture
production would have increased much.
There is a company in Bombay named Dinsa-
Dastur which had submitted a project that if
it was implemented, irrigation facilities would
be provided to every field. The cost of the
project was estimated to be Rs 12,000
crores. The then Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar
Lal Nehru rejected the project saying that it
was a big project. This is the bad luck of this
country that we could not utilise the water
inspite of its availability in abundance. There
is no shortage of water in the country but we
are not harnessing it properly. I want to tell
you that it was Sardar Patel who first mooted

such an idea to solve the water problem in
Gujarat.

[English]

He has mooted the idea of harnessing the
water of Narmada river.

[Translation]

Now 44 years have passed since then but it
has not been implemented so far. It is very
unfortunate. Narmada project is life line for
Gujarat. Through you, I would like to request
the hon. Minister of Water Resources to
implement Narmada Project immediately.
The so called environmentalists are oppos-
ing it. I would like to tell them that Gujarat has
faced droughts ten times during the last
three decades. Narmada river flows through
Gujarat and therefore, its water should be
provided to Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shekhadaji, please
wait for a moment as the hon. Minister in-
tends make a statement. You may continue
after the statement of hon. Minister is made.

Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy.

14.58 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

**Threat of officers of Oil Industry to go
on strike on 8th May 1990 on the issue
of revision of pay scales and D.A.**

[English]

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURU-
PADASWAMY): The issues pertaining to
the revision of pay scales and Dearness
Allowance of officers of Public Sector Under-
takings under the Central Government had
been under the consideration of the Govern-
ment for some time. After careful and exten-
sive deliberations, the Government notified

the decision on pay scales and DA on 4th April, 1990.

Officers of the oil industry have been demanding that they should be given DA on the pattern of Central Government employees or the banking sector employees. A final decision on these issues had to be made by the Government keeping in view the relativities of remuneration received by employees of the Central Government, banks, employees of public sector undertakings themselves as compared with officers of such undertakings, and other relevant factors. The Government accordingly decided that the officers of these public sector undertakings will continue to get industrial DA. The rate of industrial DA has, however, been increased from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 1.90 per point shift in All India Consumer Price Index.

After announcement of this decision, the Associations of Officers of nine public undertakings in oil industry, gave notices of strike on the ground that their demand for Central DA had not been accepted by the Government. The Officers had threatened to go on strike in two phases from 24th to 26th April and from 8th to 11th May, 1990. The Officers had also started work to rule at several locations from 10th April, 1990. A group of officers of Indian Oil Corporation went on a one day strike in the Eastern Region on 17th April, 1990, causing some disruption in the supplies of petroleum products.

With a view to averting the strike, a Group of Secretaries was constituted to discuss the issues with representatives of the officers Associations. Discussions were held on 20th and 21st April, 1990 and the Government informed the officers that it would be willing to consider grant of Central Government pay, D.A. and perquisites to executives and non-unionised supervisors of public sector undertakings governed by the IDA formula on the lines of the offer made by the Central Government before the Supreme Court for the 68 public sector undertakings who are on the Central DA pattern.

15.00 hrs.

The oil industry officers, among other demands, requested the Government to evolve a new formula for D.A. neutralisation as prevalent in the banking sector, and to delink the question of prerequisites from revision of pay and D.A. neutralisation as prevalent in the banking sector, and to delink the question of prerequisites from revision of pay and D.A. Pending consideration of their demand by the Government, the oil industry officers agreed to defer the first phase of the strike scheduled from 24th to 26th April, 1990. The Group of Secretaries met the officers associations again on 25th April, 1990 and were informed that Government's offer of Central pay scales, D.A. and perquisites, as a package, was not acceptable to them. The officers Associations reiterated their original demands are indicated that in case these were not accepted, they will commence their second phase of strike from 8th to 11th May, 1990.

Secretary (Petroleum and Natural Gas) met the oil industry officers on 3rd May, 1990 and explained to them that taking into account the representations made by the Association of oil industry officers as also similar Associations of some of the other public sector undertakings and the various trade unions, the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister propose to hold a meeting with representatives of the trade unions soon after the Finance Minister's return from abroad on 12th May, 1990. During this meeting, when it is held, the various representations received regarding revision of the Industrial DA formula will come up for discussion. It was explained to the officers that these discussions would be a major step forward in terms of finding a solution to the various representations on the revision of DA formula.

It was also explained to them that the various representations made by them on matters such as revision of pay scales, date of effectivity of the agreement, manner of pay fixation etc. were also before the Government. In the meantime, the Bureau of

[Sh. M.S. Gurupadaswamy]

Public Enterprises circular of 4th April, 1990 relating to DA as well as pay revision would be kept in abeyance. In view of this, it was suggested to the officers that they should reconsider their earlier decision about proceeding on strike from 8th May, 1990 and withdraw the strike notice. Similar appeal were also issued by the chief executives of the oil companies to their officers. Despite these appeals, the oil industry officers have now decided to go on strike for one day on 8th May, 1990.

As a result of this strike, the entire range of activities in the oil sector covering exploration, drilling, production, pumping, refining and distribution of petroleum products will cease in the entire country on 8th May, 1990, with the exception of Defence supplies. The strike will lead to a loss in production and sales of about Rs. 180 crores inclusive of an additional outgo of foreign exchange of about 37 million for importing corresponding quantities of crude oil and petroleum products to make good the loss in production.

The unfortunate decision of the officers to go on strike at this time is a matter of grave concern, keeping in view the internal and external security environment facing the country and the national development goals. The proposed strike will lead to considerable disruption and avoidable inconvenience and privations for the general public. The Government was, therefore, left with no other alternative but to issue a notification under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 to ban the strike. The requisite notification has been issued on 7th May 1990. All necessary steps are being taken to meet the situation fully and firmly.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): No.

SHRI P.R.KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly resume your seat. I am sure the hon Members recognize

that clarifications on the hon. Minister's statement are not normally the convention of the House. But I understand how agitated the hon. Member Shri Kumaramangalam and Shri Ram Naik appear to be. But I cannot give it to everybody. You please recognise it. Be reasonable. You have to decide amongst yourself. We recognise Shri Kumaramangalam's interest in labour matters as also of Shri Ram Naik. I will give permission to these two hon. Members to express their concern. As to the Minister's response thereafter, I cannot compel him. Shri Kumaramangalam please. Kindly be brief.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I will be very brief. The statement of the hon. Minister does reveal to all of us that though the Government was aware of the problem—this is not new problem—which has been pending for many years in the Supreme Court and for over three years, I understand, the pay scales of Officers and non-unionised executives and supervisors have been pending before the Government and before all public sector corporations on the promise that as soon as the Supreme Court comes to some sort of conclusion and on the basis of assurances made in the Supreme Court, all these matters could be settled. What is unfortunate is, the fixation of industrial DA at 1.90 per point was done suo motu arbitrarily even though there was a tripartite committee discussing this matter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this is their policy or methodology.

Secondly, I would like to know whether they consider it is better and more advisable to discuss with the unions and sort out matters. For one day token strike, are they serious about implementing ESMA, one of the most draconian laws? Even when I was in the Congress party treasury benches sitting on the other side, I had categorically opposed it and the Congress Government never dared to implement ESMA at that time. If the Government implements ESMA, I would wish to make it very clear that it would not be just a strike in the Oil Industry alone but it would be a nation-wide strike of every industry. Not a single wheel will move. Thank you.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, it is a very serious matter. From the Statement, it appears that the Minister has not made any personal attempt to see that the strike is withdrawn. Whatever has been done, has been only at the administrative level Secretaries have come and they have discussed it. When the Government is thinking of taking such a serious step, which is likely to be resented to not only by the Oil Officers Association but probably by all trade unions, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister would like to discuss this matter personally. Why has he not discussed it himself? At least, now he should discuss it personally and see that the strike is withdrawn. Why this attempt has not been made personally by the Minister? I would like to know the details in this regard.

Further, since this is a very serious matter, there should be a separate discussion under Rule 193 so that we can express ourselves on this issue during the discussion. I would like to have the comments of the hon. Minister in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Ram Naik. I have given permission to only two Members. I cannot permit a discussion. As for discussion under Rule 193, it is for the Business Advisory Committee and the hon. Speaker to decide.

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to seek some clarification from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shastriji, you are a senior member, I shall definitely give you opportunity; kindly take your seat as other Member are also losing their patience. Let me hear them for a minute, then I will call you. Please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Barrackpore): Actually we appeal to the hon.

Minister to talk with the trade unions immediately and settle the affair without imposing or invoking ESMA.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should try himself and involve himself in settling the issue and he should not depend upon the officers only. I would also like to make another point. I would like to express my resentment and the resentment of our party in attempting to use ESMA. It will meet with serious resistance from the whole country and the working class. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only member from each party is to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that enforcement of ESMA to suppress strike is not a healthy democratic tradition.

When previous Government got this Act passed in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, present hon. Minister had strongly opposed that Bill. At that time he had said that it was antilabour Bill and it strikes at the roots of fundamental rights of the workers. Today I would humbly request that ESMA should not be invoked against them and the dispute be resolved through negotiations. I would also urge upon the Hon. Prime Minister to exercise his authority by intervening in the matter so as to avert this strike and disputes are resolved and justice is done to the workers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot permit any one now. I have made it very clear that I cannot compel the hon. Minister to respond. I have given an opportunity to hon. Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt and interfere. I have given an opportunity to the hon. Members to voice their concern. It is up to the Government to recognise the collective concern of the members, each of whom have spoken of their unhappiness about the application of ESMA. I would request the Minister to intervene directly. It is up to him to respond or not to respond.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I recognised the Member from your side.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I will not take much time. Because we are associated with various organisations... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure if I make one exception, I will have to make many exceptions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO: I will take only one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No I am sorry. I cannot.

Hon. Minister, it is for you to respond or not to respond.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not. It is not becoming after the consent has been given for you to directly violate what the Chair is requesting.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I had asked for the opportunity in the beginning itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am denying you, having denied.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S.
GURUPADASWAMY): Sir, I share the
concern of the hon. Members. And I also
would like to use this opportunity to clarify

briefly some of the doubts, misgivings which are there among Members. Two or three things have been raised. One, an hon. Member has said that the Government has launched an assault on labourers. Strike is not by the labour unions. The strike notice has been issued by the officers. I am just clarifying it so that there may not be any misgivings about it.

Second, an hon. Member has said that I have not involved myself in talks, negotiations or have not taken interest.

I would like to tell my friend that I invited the officers twice for talks at my personal level. I had detailed discussions with them. And during those discussions I made certain suggestions also for their consideration. But I made it clear from the very beginning that agitation or strike was not the method that should be resorted to, that would not be good for the country, for them and for the Government. So, let there not be misunderstanding on this account. I tried twice and I directed my officers, particularly my Secretary to be in touch with them, talk to them. He did that. The statement is very clear. The door is still open. It is not closed. It was never closed. The Secretary in the latest dialogue with these officers suggested that after the return of the Finance Minister on the 12th of this month, he and the Labour Minister would call them for the talks and all the representations made by them would be considered. That offer was still there and even till today it was open. We have not closed doors for negotiations.

Lastly, hon. Member has said that they have made a *suo motu* declaration. It is not so. It is after discussion, talks and dialogues with the employee's association, this step has been taken. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please permit him to answer.

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: When one day strike was resorted to in the Eastern sector, we tolerated that. We never took any decision. We never. We appealed to the

associations. The country is facing a lot of problems and the oil sector is very vital, a crucial sector. If they disrupt oil supply the economy is going to be disrupted. We have told them of their responsibility. In spite of it, they have taken this extreme step.

Never in the history of India—please remember Sir—that officers' associations have resorted to strike. This is the first time. I feel it is the utter lack of responsibility on the part of the officers. I am not willing to use strong terms; but I have to. We have done everything in our power to reach an understanding with them; but they have closed the options and we had no alternative but to take steps in this regard because we think the network of supplies and the interest of the general public are more important than the interest of those people who are striking.

I hope and trust that they will reconsider their decision even now and withdraw the strike.

13.21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
 1990-91

**Ministry of Water Resources
 and
 Ministry of Agriculture—Contd.**

Translation]

SHRI GOVINDBHAI KANJIBHAI SHEKHADA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was referring to Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Projects I would like to ask from the people and the environmentalists who are opposing these projects as to whether they are aware that Gujarat has been facing drought for the last three years and

[English]

whether they ever remained in forests and whether they have studied the behaviour

and the life of the flora and fauna.

[Translation]

Are they aware of the difficulties being faced by the farmers due to this drought? The farmers and the people of the cities could not get water even for taking bath for 8 to 10 days at a stretch due to shortage of water. In Rajkot and Jamnagar cities of Gujarat, shortage of water was met by bringing water by trains in 1977-78 and for this Gujarat Government had to spend Rs. 4.70 crores. Therefore, I humbly request that projects in drought prone areas should not be opposed. Idea of Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Projects were mooted by Sardar Patel. It was the dreams of Bhai Kaka. They should be implemented expeditiously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no shortage of water in our country but this difficulty is being faced because of improper planning in respect of water management. Our country is an agriculture oriented. Our agricultural production was 5.3 crore tonnes at the time of independence and now it has reached 18 crore tonnes. A lot of research was done by our scientists in this regard and our farmers adopted them. As a result thereof, our food production increased.

[English]

We can increase our agricultural production three times.

[Translation]

But today we are not able to increase our production because of shortage of water. For this, I blame the Government and allege that proper planning was not done for the economic progress of the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, example of Israel is before us and we should take clue from it. I want to tell you about Israel.

[English]

They are harvesting and collecting on each and every drop of rain. They are also digging

[Sh. Govindbhai Kanjibhai Shekhada]

several wells, linking them up and utilising the water. They are using the drip irrigation method for irrigating the crops. And so, Israel is exporting agricultural products, fruits and flower to other countries. But, even though we have got sufficient water resources, we could not make use of that because we could not make a proper planning. We cannot increase our agricultural production only because of lack of planning.

[Translation]

Therefore, I want to urge upon the Minister of Water Resources through you that the difficulties which are being faced by us about water, should be removed as soon as possible from the whole country and attention should be paid towards the maximum utilisation of available water with the help of National Water Resources Council constituted recently.

[English]

Our planning should be such that as early as possible, each and every farmer in India must get water to his field so that agricultural production can be raised.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Water Resources Department plays an important role in the development of the country. Water is called life-line. 80 per cent of India population is dependant on agriculture which in turn depends on water. Despite so much importance of water for us, there is acute shortage of it, both for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. The 80 per cent of Indian villages have to face scarcity of drinking water. In Maharashtra 18,000 out of 34,000 villages suffer from shortage of drinking water. On one hand, water drains down to sea and on the other, several parts of country reel under drought and face scarcity of drinking water. This situation is attributed to our wrong planning. We have been able to tap just 130

million acre feet of water out of 1440 million acre feet available in the country. This is just a negligible percentage and I hold this views that our planning is responsible for it. In China, 20 per cent of the land is cultivated by 50 per cent of the population who produce 70 per cent of the total production. This is because 33 per cent of land is under irrigation. In our country, the situation is just the reverse. I would like to say that if Government is really serious about spending 50 per cent of its budget allocation in rural sector, it should spend this money on providing irrigation facilities. This will transform our country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have already wasted our precious time in resolving river water disputes. The Krishna River Tribunal has taken 10 years time. The Godavari Tribunal has taken 11 years and the Narmada Tribunal has taken 10 years time. This pace is still continuing. In view of so many river water disputes in the country, I would like to suggest that all the rivers should be nationalised and a water-grid should be set up. Every year floods cause colossal damages all over the country. Out of forty million hectares flood-prone land in our country, we have so far been able to provide safety from flood to 32 million hectares of land only. Till 8th Five Year Plan, we spent as much as Rs. 1763 crores on flood control and despite this, last year Maharashtra was ravaged by a devastating flood. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you would be surprised to know the large scale crop-damage caused by floods in various States till 1982. In Maharashtra, crop on 32.50 lakh acres, in Orissa on 12.84 lakh acres, in Bihar till 1980 crops on 10 lakh acres of land were destroyed.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in the Chair]

In Tamilnadu in 1980 crops on 58.5 lakh acres, in Uttar Pradesh 30.9 lakh acres in 1980 and 33 lakh acres in 1983 destroyed due to floods. In 1986 the entire area of Mahapuran in Dawaleghar (Andhra Pradesh) was washed away. At that time dead bodies were lifted by the workers of R.S.S. And the

floods in Brahmaputra valley need no introduction. Therefore, I would like to say that we would have to formulate our projects so as to check drought as well as floods. We could not achieve our Sixth Plan objective despite spending a huge amount of Rs. 1380 crores. Therefore, I would like to reiterate an old scheme originally envisaged by Prof. K.L. Rao's Ganga-Cauveri link scheme which would have turned entire India into a greenland; had it been implemented earlier. The Ganga basin has 20 million acres feet of water which drains down to the sea unused. The Ganga-Cauvery water grid will need digging of 3000 kilometres long canal and a barrage near Patna will have to be made for this. In order to implement this project, huge quantity of electricity would be required. But if the project is implemented by 1990, the required amount of electricity could be generated. According to a United National Development programmes report, this project will be completed in 35 years time. The project has two aspects, one is Himalayan research development and the other is peninsula research development. In the first 5 years, a survey would be conducted by three thousand engineers and in the remaining thirty years, three thousand kms long canal would be dug. It will involve annual expenditure of Rs. 1160 crores. I hope that hon. Minister would make his stand clear on the issue in his reply.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many projects are held up in the name of environment. I think that the developed countries are trying to impede our progress through their agents in the name of environment. The Sardar Project and the Narmada Project were formulated in 1945. Their foundations were laid in 1961 and the work was started in 1974. As a result the cost of the project risen from Rs. 646 crores to Rs. 11,145.54 crores. Therefore, it is not proper on the part of an elderly person like Baba Amte to oppose it at this stage. Such moves of American agents should be opposed by us in Parliament as well as outside it. The people of Vidarbha in Maharashtra are already very backward as they have already been subjected to injustice in Maharashtra. Therefore, it is not proper to

with-hold this project in the name of environment. As far as irrigation is concerned, there is already a backlog of Rs. 2000 crores in the Vidarbha region which has accumulated over previous 10 to 15 years. Last year Gosekhurd project was inaugurated by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But a meagre amount of just Rs. 2 crores was allotted for it. Out of this amount, Rs. 80 lakhs was squandered on inauguration alone. I would like to submit that a Committee was set up by the Central Government to decide about pasture land in the Jhurapi forest. If the hon. Minister does not pay attention to it, several projects in districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Garchiroli are likely to held up. So it needs immediate attention. The Ministry of Environment has given clearance to only 43 projects approved by the Maharashtra Government and rejected as many as 170 projects. Projects like Tulturi, Karvappa, Marotra, Human, Pagariguddam, Jegrat, Umari, Masbodan and Bhendra etc. of Chandrapur distt. along with Bawantari, Umakadi, Junawesi, Owara of Bhandara district have been pending for the last 10 to 15 years.

Many small projects which require not more than two acres of forest land are also pending. I would like to give details of those projects. They are Mardoli, Manawuhi, Dharulitela, Purkadih, Damdhitola, Panderwari Dandari Owara, Pimpuri, Dixet, Mangali, Telimena, Bandra, Bhisipari Tola etc. These projects falling in Shendra, Chandrapur, Garchirori districts are pending for the last 10 years. In a reply to question No. 854 on 14.3.1990, it has been stated that 170 projects are pending because required information was not furnished by Maharashtra Government. All these projects are small projects. For example, there is a project named Adan Project in Akola district. It needs just 100 metres long canal to get completed. But the canal could not be constructed due to environment hurdles. Therefore, the projects should not be stalled in the name of environment. The State Government should be instructed in this regard. A Cell should be created, comprising the officers of irrigation and Forest Ministries. Union Irrigation Minister as well as Ministers of Irrigation of States

[Prof. Mahadeo Shiwankar]

should also be associated with the cell so that decision would be taken on single window. Otherwise, if we fail to get them cleared even after 10 years, then we would be held responsible for this wastage of water. It would amount to treason. Again, there is a rampant corruption in execution of projects. If we look into the potential created and potential used, this will become quite clear. For example, during the Sixth Plan, this difference was of almost 4.68 million hectares as the potential created was 301 million hectares and potential used 25.33 million hectares. This is a pointer in the case. As a matter of fact, there should have been no gap between potential created and potential used so that nation's money is not wasted. I would like to quote a couplet after recited by our farmers:

"Sinchai se hi hoga vikas
Maang raha hai is desh ka kisan
Har khet ko pani aur har hath ko kam,
Boond boond se bane Sarovar, Pani
na ham karen
barbad."

With these words, I conclude with thanks.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman Sir, it is known to everyone of us that the role of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Government of India is only limited to overall planning, policy formation, co-ordination, etc. and not implementation. I am only sorry to say that even these things are not being done effectively. I just want to say how they are not being done effectively. When we see the decisions of the various State Governments, irrespective of the parties which are ruling there, we can find that many of the decisions are being taken not on a remunerative basis or the results which they get out of the projects they have proposed, but, many a time, are based on political reasons. This is detrimental to the interest of the nation as a whole. For example, consider the case of any major project

costing Rs. 1000 crores or Rs. 500 crores. At the time of starting the project or at the time of submitting it to the Government of India for initial clearance, the estimated cost of the project may be Rs. 150 crores and it may be scheduled to be finished in four years. If the resources of the State Government are not sufficient, it may take 15 or 20 years to complete, thereby increasing the cost of the project four-fold, five-fold or sometimes ten-fold. The result of all this is that the investment of Rs. 1000 crores, or whatever the cost may be, made on this project will not be able to yield the expected results for 15 years. Instead, if the Government of India were to think seriously and change the policy of fixing the time limit of completion of any project by the Government of India, or the State Government, that it will be completed within the stipulated period of say, four years, this will be done when enough funds are made available either by the State Government concerned or the Central Government, then the results would be enjoyed by the concerned farmers immediately after four years. Not only the escalation need not be borne by them, also, the fruits would be enjoyed by them immediately. That would reduce the cost of the project also. But it is quite pathetic to see that several projects started in the First Five-Year Plan, Second or Third-Five Year Plan are still not complete and they require another Rs. 26600 crores for completion. That is the situation of the on-going projects as on date, and the cost may still go up four times by the time they get completed. I do not see that non-availability of funds from the State Government or the Central Government is the main contributing factor for this, but it is the monitoring by the State Government or the Central agencies, which must be enforced vigorously. Unless this is done, we can never achieve the desired results and we will be failing in our duty in respect of formulation of a proper policy and in respect of overall planning. We must ensure from this House and at the level of the Central Government that there would be a proper monitoring of the projects and the projects would not be allowed to linger on unnecessarily.

Various research studies over a period of time have revealed that it is not advisable to go for major projects and that it is more economical to go for minor irrigation projects. While the amount spent on major irrigation projects per acre comes to Rs. 30000 per acre, for minor irrigation it will be one-third or so. Similarly, the time taken for minor irrigation projects would be one or two years and the results can be enjoyed in about a period of three to four years, while it is not so for major projects. There are some other problems also, which arise because of the major projects. It has been found by our technologists that sometimes these major projects are responsible even for earthquakes. This also needs to be considered. I am of the opinion that we must discourage major projects and encourage minor projects to a greater extent.

There is another point which I want to bring to your notice and that was raised during the question hour also the other day. While we are asking the farmers to bear the entire cost either through the financial institutes or their own resources, for getting ground water through borewells; we are not charging anything from the farming community in regard to the major projects. We are all ware of the fact that a particular area, which did not have water resources at one time, when it gets irrigation facilities by canal system, the cost of the land goes up by Rs. 20000 per acre or so. It is an unearned income for the farmers. Therefore, to me, there is no rationale for the Government to charge from a farmer the cost of ground water and not charge from the farmer, who uses the water from the major irrigation projects. I do not see any reason for this sort of discrimination between the two farmers.

Then, I do not think, we are bestowing our attention or thought in solving the resource problem. I have in my discussions with my own State Government and the Government of India given my views. If, for example, a project was to cost Rs. 1200 crores, if the State Government were not able to find enough resources to start this in time, many of the State Governments are

inclined to find fault with the Government of India or ask the Government of India for financial assistance to the extent of fifty per cent. I have a suggestion in this regard. We have enough technology, manpower, we have abundant inputs and raw materials in our country. Our brain or wisdom has only to find out ways how these can be utilised properly. We should see as to how the activity has to be started. It is not that we have to borrow money from other countries or to use the foreign exchange. Everything is available here and it is only a sort of recycling.

Then comes the planning. If a project were to cost some Rs. 1200 crores, naturally we cannot ask the farming community to bear its burden. Out of Rs. 1200 crores; the State Government should bear Rs. 600 crores. The Government should find out some way to transfer the liability on to the farming community to be repaid over period of time. Then we will not be short of sources. We will be having enough sources and there will be no need to postpone the construction of the project or delay it. Thereby we will be enabling them to produce foodgrains in their own area and this will help them to bear their own burdens. This will help to complete all the projects in time. But still if resources are not adequate, we can ask for assistance from the World Bank or other such organisations with a condition that our farming community will produce those oilseeds which are hitherto being imported from foreign countries and will take the responsibility to pay the foreign exchange by barter. This will reduce the burden which is there on the Indian economy and at the same time the farmers will get more and more opportunity to produce foodgrains in their own fields. With the help of such foreign organisations, we will be able to complete the projects in time, as per the schedule. I request the hon. Minister, if necessary, convene a meeting of all the engineers and find out some solution in this regard. All the on going projects should be completed in time.

My hon. colleagues have already given suggestions with regard to the area which is being cultivated and the area which can be

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

cultivated and also about the potential of irrigation that is created and utilised. But, it is not in a good position because of lack of proper planning and also because of monitoring. I think the concerned department should be warned that if the same position continues the Government will be very strict in this matter and penalise the concerned officials irrespective of the rank or party they belong to. If time consciousness is brought in the construction and completion of the projects, then we can achieve results in one-tenth of the time that we were spending earlier.

A National Water Policy was formed in 1987, but here also the problem lies in its implementation. Unless we give adequate attention to the implementation of the policy, mere formation of policy in the Parliament or legislatures, will not help. We should cut short the discussions on these policies and rather see that these policies are implemented properly.

I will now come to floods. Every year we see the havoc created by floods or drought in some or the other parts of the country and the losses, that occur, run into thousands of crores. Every State Government is invariably saying that its loss is to the tune of Rs. 500 crores or something like that. Central Government claims that it can only be Rs. 250 crores or so but ultimately gives only Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 60 crores. Now, the point is though we are spending such a huge amount on the flood control, the loss created by this havoc runs into hundreds of crores. Why do you waste our money like that? By spending a little more in addition to what we are spending, in giving compensation to the affected people, we can avoid not only floods but we can also create irrigation potential. That is a two-way advantage. With the same expenditure, we are not only avoiding losses due to floods, manpower loss and losses of several other things but also we are creating potential for irrigation. So, if this is understood—think the concentration of the Government should be more and also the allocation

in the Budget should be more in order to take various projects, particularly which were causing perennial floods in those areas—then it is good.

I quote one instance with regard to Krishna-Godavari Delta. Both Krishna and Godavari projects were completed One hundred Thirty years ago and the yield is being enjoyed by the farmers. But now, when water is available in sufficient quantity—due to lack of proper drainage system or due to outdated drainage system, it is causing a great loss—if you spend around Rs. 2000 per acre, the average income of each farmer can go up every year by Rs. 4000, which is tremendous indeed. But, if we start a new project, we have to spend Rs. 40,000 per acre and in spite of that, we may not get the return immediately, i.e. till for another fifteen years.

So, my request to the hon. Minister is—as the State Government was telling that it could not take up this project because they do not have enough resources—that if the Government of India can provide them some help, it is good. But I know that you cannot provide them the help. But think of giving some loans to them which can be recovered later, i.e. from the farming community or through the State Government. By doing so, you will be increasing the income by at least Rs. 400 crores every year in that area only. You will also be increasing the production. You will be reducing the prices or inflation in the country thereby saving the foreign exchange. All these things can be achieved at one stroke. I request the hon. Minister to discuss it with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in order to find out the cost for improving the drainage system and also to arrange for loans immediately so that this Krishna-Godavari Delta is beneficial not only to the farmers but also to the nation.

My last point is this, that is, anti-sea erosion which earlier the hon. Minister had declined or denied by saying that it does not come under the purview of the Government of India. I once again repeat that it does come under the purview of the Government

of India. In my constituency, every year, in the sea coast hundreds of acres of land is being eroded. In Edrumundi area of Krithuvendu Mandal, hundreds of acres of land is being eroded, each acre costing about a lakh of rupees which used to give good dividends to the farmers. The poor farmers are not in a position to help themselves and they are requesting the Government of India, every year, for the help.

Last time, the hon. Minister gave me a reply by saying that they are sending a team to assess the damage and how to rectify it. So far, it has not been sent. I would request the hon. Minister to immediately send a team and arrest that erosion by finding out proper solution immediately so that the problem can be solved.

With these few words, I would request the hon. Minister not to say in future, "due to lack of resources, they are not able to do anything." Without telling that, you see to it how best with the existing resources, you can find out innovative methods, by utilising the farmers and if necessary, by involving the private sector or by going in for more minor irrigation projects you can solve the problem.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka): Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to water resources management and request him that special care should be taken with regard to areas which are drought prone areas and flood prone area. They do require special care and attention, which we find is lacking when we try to bring matters to the attention of our local government in my State. Perhaps same is the position in other States also.

I represent a constituency which is a drought prone area. There is a Ponasi Project awaiting completion in Deoghar District. A large number of people have been displaced on account of it. Approximately 690 families are involved in it. There was an undertaking given by the Government at that

time that they would be resettled elsewhere; they would be compensated in accordance with their losses; further more, they were given an assurance that a job would be provided to at least one member from each family. I regret to draw your attention to the fact that to this day not more than 10 per cent of them have been provided such kind of facilities, according to the promises made. The project itself is held up at the moment because funds have not been released to the Ponasi Project. I will request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to this project. First and foremost, special care should be taken in regard to those people who have been moved away from their houses. Thereafter, I would request him to see that this Project is not delayed any further because of lack of funds. It is imperative that the work is completed as early as possible, because it is well understood the longer it will take the more it is going to cost the exchequer.

Similarly, there are two other projects awaiting funds in my constituency (Banka). In Banka, we have projects called Odniand Bilasi. They are awaiting attention and care from the Government. I would like to mention here that, in drought prone areas, you cannot just treat them casually. You should ask the MPs from those areas to discuss this matter in great deal with you. Then you should also request the Chief Ministers to give their due attention to these areas. This is a crying need in our areas, quite apart from three projects which I have mentioned.

There are a large number of tubewells which were sunk in that area. Pumps were provided. Very few of them are operating today. Funds are required to set them right. There are many areas where further work of this nature is required to be completed to meet the requirements of the farmers from those areas. So, I would request the hon. Minister to pay very special attention to areas which are drought prone and floods prone.

16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Recent Fire Incidents in Delhi

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will not take up a discussion on the recent fire incidents in Delhi.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the recent fire incidents in Delhi were the unfortunate happenings for both the public and the administration. What is surprising is that from 14th to 20th April, a fire safety week to educate the public against fire hazards, was being observed by the Delhi Fire Service and it was hardly two days after the inauguration of the programme, that is on 16th itself, that hollowness of their claims was exposed, when a fire broke out in the prestigious Vigyan Bhawan and the busy market place of Sadar Bazar. Properties worth crores of rupees were burnt to ashes and it seemed for a while that Delhi too was on fire like the legendary burning of Lanka, by Lord Hanuman. During the fire safety week, one expected the administration to present before the people, a specimen of the skill and efficiency of the firemen, their ability to control fires, but instead of it, major fires became a daily occurrence in the capital city of the country, which projects the image of the entire nation and chaos and confusion became the order of the day. After the incidents on 16th April, 1500 Jhuggies were gutted in a major fire in Adarsh Nagar and incidents of fire took place simultaneously at five places on 17th April. Fire also broke out in Nirman Bhawan, Rajouri Garden Telephone Exchange, Rajendra Place, Jahangir Puri, Lajpat Nagar and Rohit House. After that, another fire broke out in Nirman Bhawan on 19th April. Hundreds of jhuggies were gutted in a major fire in Gita Colony on 20th April. Consequently, the hon. Members drew the attention of the Government towards this. Despite this, on 23.4.90, another

major fire broke out in Motia Khan and it claimed the lives of nine innocent children and two women. About 3,000 jhuggies were also gutted in this fire.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the occurrence of so many incidents of fire, we had felt that the Government would be able to control the incidence of these fires, but subsequently on 25.4.90, another major fire broke out in Jahangirpuri and 3,000 jhuggies were gutted therein. After that fire broke out in Seelampur and Shahbad area and many jhuggies were engulfed and gutted. Since 1980, there was fire in Jahangirpuri for the fifth time. After every fire incident, new jhuggies come up and every year during the summers, these jhuggies are burnt to ashes.

On 3.5.90, the F-block of Shastri Bhawan, which is a Government building, caught fire. The fire erupted on the spot where the records of the Ministry of Agriculture had been kept and the V.I.P. telephone exchange was located. During these days itself, a fire broke out in the Department of Electronics at Lok Nayak Bhawan which houses many Government Departments. Thus, there were major incidents of fire, one after another, during the month of April and the first week of May. It has been stated that the per month average of incidents of fires in Delhi is about 300 which causes a financial and business loss of Rs. 300 crores to 800 crores per year. Many such incidents have taken place. What I would like to know is why so many incidents of fires occurred during the fire safety week itself? They had come out to train the citizens, but the weakness of their department was exposed and during the fire safety week one was reminded of the saying 'Nearer to Church, further from God.'

Mr. Chairman, Sir, actually it is a very serious challenge to the Government and it is a matter of serious concern for all of us. Such incidents of fire taking place in the capital city raises doubts in one's mind. Before expressing my views further, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fires that had broken out in Vigyan Bhawan and Sadar Bazar.

Construction of Vigyan Bhawan, which is the venue of International meetings and conferences and is unique specimen of architectural excellence was in 1956 when UNESCO Conference was to take place Delhi and the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawharlal Nehru had said about it that he was proud of the fact that our engineers had built such a magnificent building. The architect Shri Gehlot who had designed the Vigyan Bhawan was honoured with Padmashri, by the Government of India. This building has attained historic significance because it was here that in 1984 a conference of the Government Heads of NAM countries was held, in 1983 it was the venue of CHOGM conference and also in 1980, again a conference was held here in which the Governmental Heads of Seven SAARC countries had participated and the 1980 UNCTAD Conference was also organised here. It is a matter of grave concern that a fire should have broken out in such a prestigious, international venue of conferences and that too at such a time when a conference of the Directors-General and Inspectors-General of the Police forces was in progress to discuss matters like national security and law and order situation and our hon. Minister of Home Affairs had inaugurated the conference only in the G and H Blocks of the Vigyan Bhawan complex itself. It is a matter of serious concern that a fire had broken out and continued unabated for about 36 hours, despite the fact that whenever such conferences are held there a thorough search is conducted, utilizing the Services of the dog squad and all security aspects are looked into. At the same time another major fire broke out in Sadar Bazar where about 400-500 shops had been gutted causing a heavy loss worth about 800 crores of rupees. The enter fire fighting machinery got bogged down. To combat fire, 26 fire engines were requisitioned from outside including Ghazlabad and Meerut. Fire fighting equipments were also requisitioned from the Air Force and the Army. Despite all this, the expediency of extinguishing the fire at Sadar Bazar was not of the required level as more attention was paid to the fire at the Vigyan Bhawan. The rumours spread by the rumour mongers too had its negative effect.

A rumour was floated that the Reservation office at New Delhi Railway Station had caught fire as a result of which fire engines stationed at the Teliwara fire stations, adjacent to Sadar Bazar went all the way to the New Delhi Railway Station instead of Sadar Bazar and subsequently they reached Sadar Bazar two hours late and by that time all the shops there had been engulfed in fire. We have learnt from press reports that the fire at Vigyan Bhawan was not due to any short circuit. Earlier, it was said that the fire had erupted due to a short circuit in a corner of the building, but it has been clearly stated in the press reports which had appeared two days back that the fire was caused not due to any short circuit and the Committee constituted by the Director-General of the C.P.W.D. has also stated in its report that it would have caused disaster, if they had not stitched off the electricity, because the entire power system was working properly till then and had there been a short circuit, the electric supply would have been automatically cut off. Thus, there was no scope for a short circuit or any other act of sabotage or negligence on the part of the C.P.W.D. staff. Now the question arises if there was no negligence, then how did the fire break out? In this context, we must remember that Pakistan is trying to browbeat us. Their Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto is threatening us with a thousand year war and many Pakistani infiltrators have found their way to Delhi also beside Kashmir with the sole motive of creating disorder in the country and diverting the attention of the Government from combating the extremists and terrorist forces in Kashmir and Punjab. Therefore, it is definitely, an act of conspiracy or sabotage behind the incidence of fire that has engulfed a Government building like Vigyan Bhawan. Here, I would also like to say that the previous Congress Government had played such a cruel joke on the people, that no other Government would have been able to do.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghesi): This is wrong.

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT: Three years back, fire had broken out in Gopal

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Towers, Ansal Bhawan and many hotels in the country including Hotel Siddharth Inter-Continental and subsequently a Committee was constituted which after investigation had come to the conclusion that all the Government buildings do not have adequate arrangements and there should be the complete arrangements of fire fighting equipments in all these Government buildings, but it is a matter of regret that they were not made available. Officials of the Fire Services had clearly observed that fire fighting arrangements were inadequate in Vigyan Bhawan. During all these three years, the concerned authorities did not pay any attention and the Government also did not bother about it, but later on when fire broke out in the Ansal Bhawan, Siddhartha Intercontinental and the Gopal Towers in 1986, they took pains to pay their attention to it. In that particular year, an amount of 11 crore rupees had been sanctioned by the Government for that very purpose but again they kept quiet and turned a deaf ear to it. In Delhi, 150 buildings had been declared unsafe from the angle of fire safety standards and half of them were Government buildings including Vigyan Bhawan and the Sena Bhawan and the N.D.M.C. city centre i.e. Palika Kendra. Proper fire fighting equipments had not been made available despite repeated warnings from the officials of the fire service. Not only this, the C.P.W.D. officials stated quite boldly that it would not be possible for them to make adequate arrangements of such equipments in the Vigyan Bhawan, by December 1990, whereas for all the three years Government turned an indifferent attitude in this regard.

This led to the loss of crores of rupees and the figures given by the committee constituted for the purpose by the Director General for its reconstruction should serve as an eye opener for us. According to a rough estimate an amount of Rs. 7.53 crores will be required for the reconstruction of Vigyan Bhawan. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the loss caused thereby. All the incidents of fire have taken place because of sheer irresponsibility and it

has become very difficult to reckon the loss suffered on that account. The walls, dais and the roof of the main hall of Vigyan Bhawan have been totally destroyed. Besides that, the platform and the walls of the main conference hall have been badly damaged and the G.H. Rooms at the first and the second floor have been badly destroyed. At the time of constituting an enquiry committee, to conduct an inquiry into this fire-accident, the Director General and the Lt. Governor had observed that while constructing Vigyan Bhawan no care had been taken to provide an emergency entry point for the purpose of extinguishing fire in case of such an accident. So in the present case, when the fire engulfed it, the men of the fire brigade had to face a great difficulty to get into the building because large columns of smoke had closed all the entry points to the building. There was no way of making entry through the north eastern gate into the Commission Room H. and that is why that fire brigade personnel forced their way into the Commission Rooms and G and H by breaking open the glazed windows and the water was jetted directly into them. While constructing Vigyan Bhawan had the care been taken for making direct arrangement for the easy access of water into it, the fire could have been controlled soon. It was for that reason that the Director General had to suggest that each and every room should be provided with at least one window and there should be the minimum use of inflammable material in the construction of roofs and also the use of coal tar on the cement and tin roofs should be avoided. It was also suggested that there should be arrangements for air handling grids on each and every floor of the building. Sir, I have placed all the possible details in respect of Vigyan Bhawan with an observation that such a serious incident would not have taken place, had the Government not been negligent. I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that I doubt it to be an act of sabotage. It is just possible that with a view to create anarchy in the country, some agents of the Pakistani infiltrators or some person working there as an employee, might have hatched this conspiracy for petty material gains to set

ablaze the building where the conference of the Directors and the Inspector Generals was taking place.

Hon. Sir, after this incident, there were a number of incidents of fire at many other places in Delhi. This is clearly indicative of a conspiracy behind all these incidents. On the one hand, a fire took place in the jhuggie colony of Delhi and subsequently it made Shastri Bhawan its next target, where important agricultural land records and record of the land covering jhuggies and the other land earmarked for the purpose of sale, had been maintained. Simultaneous incidents of fire in Delhi indicate that some racket or some mafia group is active and operating in Delhi and sets the entire colony on fire to get the jhuggies etc. vacated by their occupants on one hand and to destroy the records pertaining to these lands by consigning the same to flames. It seems that this group sets deliberately afire these buildings at various places with the sole aim of accumulating crores of rupees by way of land deals. That mafia group engaged in such activities is also trying to destroy the records concerning the land revenue as well. The Government should pay serious attention to this matter.

It is also an undisputable reality that sometimes incidents of fire take place because of the lapses on the part of an individual resulting in horrible accidents. An investigation into the causes of fire of Lok Nayak Bhawan revealed that one of its employees had left the heater on while leaving for home in the evening. As the heater remained on for the whole night, it generated an extensive heat which resulted in the short circuit and consequently the entire room caught fire. That fire could not be controlled immediately because the door of the room was locked from outside. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Government, through you, to make such arrangements in all the important offices of the Government of India as would ensure the proper checking of electronic circuits etc. at the time of the closure of offices and see to it that no heater is left on, all the connections are switched off including the main switch. For that purpose an electrician

should be appointed in every Government office so that he can take care of all the electric equipments there. Now-a-days, provision of electric facilities have increased to a large extent in every office. In some important big offices, Government have provided heaters, refrigerators, collars and air-conditioners or some other electrical equipments. That electrician should be entrusted with the responsibility of conducting regular checking of all the electric equipments in that office every evening. Any technically qualified person can be appointed for the job.... (*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken the entire time of your party. Your party has got eighteen minutes. You have taken the entire time. And I understand that more names are coming. So, please conclude.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Hon. Sir, please give me some more time. I want to say that besides the incidents of fire in the important Government buildings, the way it took place in Sadar Bazar area (*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought there is nobody else from your party to speak. That is why I have given you so much time. Now three names from your party have come. So, please conclude.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I will conclude in two minutes. The factors behind these incidents of fire at various places can be attributed to the carelessness of some person, negligence in one's duty on the absence of an electrician. We are also facing one more problem of unauthorised connections to some persons allowed by certain employees of DESU for their vested interests and there is every possibility of fire

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

taking places in such cases. The extensive overloading at many congested places in the city is also responsible for the chances of catching fire at any point and moment. Moreover, the fire fighting services available in Delhi are also not so prompt. I wish the Government to give proper attention to it and make such arrangements as to protect the people of Delhi against such incidents of fire.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Mr Chairman, Sir, my name appears next in the agenda.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. If the other gentleman was not present, then you would have been called. That is the normal procedure. Two names will be there. The first man will be called. If he is not there, then the second person will be called.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Shall I get a chance after wards?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you will get a chance. Only party preference is there; no specific preference is there.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 16th of April was not just an ordinary day, if one thought of it from the angle of fire, it was the day when nationally every year we usually celebrate the Firemen's Day. It is a day when the services of those who put their life at stake to protect the citizens of this country, to battle the evil known as fire, which at times be-

comes very auspicious and at times can be the most destructive chemical force that exists, are remembered. Unfortunately, it is on this day on a national level that we saw that the *Agnigod* took the sacrifice of a toll of nearly 720 people in one day, and property worth over a thousand crores of rupees was lost and nearly ten thousand people were rendered homeless. I am sure, Mr. chairman, Sir, you along with many other Members must be wondering wherefrom I am reeling these figures. But the House would recollect that that day was not a normal day. We saw not only our prestigious Vigyan Bhavan burnt down and its roof fell down but it was being gutted. We saw that about 2000 jhuggies burning down to ashes. We saw children dying in fire, we saw the gas burst all over the railway compartment which roasted, fried and cremated many of our brothers and sisters near Patna. Not only that. On that very day, we saw huts burning in Himachal; we saw huts burning in Madras; we saw fires in jhuggies; even in Bombay. The loss of property, even though we are a poor country, cannot be estimated. It is impossible to work out the loss. Then, how is it that ever we can console those mothers who have lost their children, those fathers who suddenly find that they have become widowers, no wife, no children are left. They were travelling in a train or they were sitting under the roof of their huts and there were fire accidents. What is the answer? What is the reason? What is the cause for fire? I recollect that a statement was made on the floor of the House by the hon. Minister about the cause for the fire. It was mentioned that certain sparks were seen on the roof. Most probably, quite probably, it is possible that it could have been due to short-circuit; however we are having a committee to inquire into it. What is it that the Committee says? It is out in the press today that the Penal has ruled out cause of fire due to short-circuit. So, if it is not a short-circuit, what is it that set fire to it? Myself and many other Members jointly, including my friend Shri J.P. Aggarwal and Mr. Madan Lal Khurana raised our voice saying that there is sabotage behind this. It is not so simple that when Senior Police Officials getting together and having a

meeting in a prestigious building to discuss important security matters and methods of keeping the nation secure and free from various varieties of vandalism and terrorism, suddenly the building gets fire and burnt to the ground and this is not something new. I recollect that some years ago the Ansal Bhawan in Delhi had caught fire I do recollect a statement was made in this House by the then Home Minister that these high-rise buildings had become fire traps. He listed out a series of Government buildings saying that they were the buildings which need to be repaired. I know that the then Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dey, had gone on record saying that notices had been issued. The CPWD had been intimated every year and it was said that money will be provided. But it looks like that only Vigyan Bhawan and Shastri Bhawan burnt down and money could not be found. This is irrespective of political parties. According to me, when one talks of 'agni' and fire one does not talk of this party or that party. This is a matter of life and death. Are we living in a civilised society or are we living in those 14th and 15th Centuries that whenever you wanted to attract somebody, you set fire to one's house or the building? Have we forgotten the civilisation?

Sir, it is unfortunate that over two weeks have passed and the third week is getting over, yet we do not know why is it that the Vigyan Bhawan got fire? We still do not know the reason. Alternatives have been ruled out, possibilities have been ruled out. But no serious investigation has taken place and just a few days before, the rooms where the files relating to accounts have been kept suddenly got fire on their own. They burn on their own. They burn on their own because it is so hot that they burn on their own. And no real action has been taken. We find Shastri Bhawan coming down in flames, the fire engines take hours on end to reach that place. When is the fire taking place? Early morning the fire takes place. It was mentioned in this House four times in a day in order to ensure that the Government at least sends fire tenders to put off the fire. And we find their reluctance. We wanted a statement

urging them to please explain to this House what happened. No. We had to pressurise this House. The whole House had to get together with the Chairman, with the Speaker, make a point of it to the Government and finally we got a two-lined statement from my dear friend, the Minister of State. It was very kind of him, I must add, to have responded. With two or three lines there was some response at the end of the day when the fire occurred at 7.30 in the morning. There should have been a *sue moto* statement immediately. Any way, one does not worry about the statement. Our friends on the other side seem to think that the normal etiquettes in Parliament can be done away with. Well, that is not the major issue today. The issue is that whether it is a fire in Vigyan Bhawan or in Shastri Bhawan or the fire in the jhuggies, it does not seem to be accident. All the fires show the clear, visible hand of sabotage. There is a conspiracy behind every single fire. They are not natural. Whether it is a real estate mafia, whether it is compensation brokers, whether it is people who want to get rid of uneasy accounts or whether it is terrorists, all of them belong to one common cover—anti-social outlaws and terrorists. Under this umbrella they are taking advantage, may I make it clear, of weak government—our Government that is finding it difficult to respond on emergency, which even after 15 days after a major fire in a prestigious building is unable to put off a fire in its own office at Shastri Bhawan, a Government where the outlaw, the criminal, the kidnapper, the murderer, the mafia considers a Government of theirs in terms of the fact that this Government is incapable of coming down on them heavily. Yes, Khurana Sahib was justifiably angry, J.P. Aggarwal was justifiably going out of control one day as I remember, because he wanted to bring to the notice of this House that in their constituency life has become one of the cheapest commodities going.

Sir, fire has always been worshipped not only in our country, but the world over. We know there are fire gods even in Peru because the strength of this chemical reaction which creates the thing, what we call agni or

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

fire, is very powerful. It could be purifying and it could be destructive. But, Sir, when it becomes a tool in the hands of those forces who want to destroy the very fabric of our nation, then I believe that it is time that the Government wakes up and takes some action. Sir, I would like just to bring to the notice of this House that with effect from nearly the 1st of December or the 2nd of December 1989, till date, the record in terms of toll, that is, the death toll of people who have died in fire on a national basis is over 1800 and this started almost immediately—the first fire was on the 7th or 8th December. We found every day in the papers on the one side people dying due to terrorism and on the other side people dying due to fire, and it is not that these are not co-related at all. They have reasonable connection and as my friend said, it is after all, a sacrifice to the Agni Devata.

But it depends as to what level we can go. Are we willing to succumb if Agni Devatha comes really on its own? Those who believe it may say something else. But, is not Agni Devatha being brought there?

Sir, I cannot but say that the first death by fire was of a little girl who was just five years old and that fire destroyed over 500 *jhuggies*. This is way back on the 12th January, 1990. I am not talking of a fire in the month of April; I am talking about the fire of 12th of January, 1990. In fact, it happened exactly on 11th and reported on 12th January and it was in Wazirpur industrial area of Northwest Delhi. Do we have a report as to how this fire accident took place? I would like to know. I am sure the Members of the House would like to know. Was this fire accidental? If so, who was responsible? What was the action taken? What was the compensation given? Thereafter, we find that in the *jhuggi* colony near the Jamuna Railway bridge on the 16th, five people were killed. I can go on; it is like a date—war if one starts from the 11th of January and goes down till Friday last counting death and damage to property. Who is doing it. We would like to know. At

least I see a definite unseen hand behind these fire accidents. It is not simple. It is borne out of the fact that just like in Kashmir, things blew up and went out of control because people thought that there is Government that is not able to manage matters. Just like that, today in my home State of Tamil Nadu, we are finding imported terrorism taking nasty turn. We are finding every form of law-breaker thinking he has the licence to plunder, kill and set fire as long as he does it efficiently.

Sir, I would not take too much time. I can see you looking at me very carefully. I would wind up with only one request to the hon. Home Minister. I do not mean any disrespect to my friend Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, who is the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs. But, I would like to have seen Mufti Sahib here, because then I could have asked him straightaway, what happened? At that time, when we said, it is possible that there is sabotage, he said, no; the question does not arise. It is on record. But today, I would like to ask him; is he so certain? Every committee which looked into every fire was reasonably certain that fire did not happen as a matter of accident and it was set fire. I would like to know from the Government, through you, as to what is their exact report about every single incident of fire in Delhi, starting from the 11th of January, 1990 till Friday last. I would also like to know as to how long would they take to give this report to this House. Would they make a statement? Would the Minister, if he has the information at his disposal, place it on the Table of the House at the end of this discussion? Is there a connection between one fire and another? Is there a force which is organising the whole picture or is just that our stars are bad?

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a fact that from 16th April, to 3rd May, 1990, 6,900 *jhuggies* have been reduced to ashes by fire accidents. Vighyan Bhavan was set on fire on 16th April. Nirman Bhavan was set on fire on 19th of April and Shastri Bhavan on 3rd May. If you take the fire accidents, railway accident, bomb blasts in the city and all these things into account, nobody can ever over-rule the

fact that there may be a hand of sabotage. Saboteurs are there and they have been there for a very long time. Otherwise, how could rocket launchers, AK-47 rifles enter into the Golden Temple, without which Operation Bluestar would have never taken place? And the shield of India should not have become the hangman's rope—what Punjab has become today.

There are a set of people in the Government who were thinking that they get salary from the particular individuals or particular group of politicians. Those people owe allegiance to the individuals or the group of politicians. They were working against the interest of the country and against the interest of the nation. Because of that, Operation Bluestar was launched. Similarly, it cannot be ruled out that these persons are hand in glove with the terrorists who enter into this country. They must have been doing all these things to give a bad name to the Government.

Just now, Mr. Kumaramangalam referred to this Government as a "weak-Government and that is why Mafia dons, black marketeers, smugglers and others think that it is their paradise." He says, we are a weak Government. I would like to know whether the earlier Government was strong enough? Can they say that these terrorist activities had not been there earlier to 2nd of December, 1989? Can they say that smuggling activities were not there earlier to 2nd of December? It was much more during that period and criminality was institutionalised by the then Government. What happened in Orissa during Mr. J.B. Patnaik's time? That was part of the earlier Government. I am citing it as an example.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
Think of Mr. Biju's earlier regime.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: That was the Congress culture.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the fire incidents.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Mr. Kumaramangalam has stated that the Minister has given only 2-line statement and that too late. No doubt, the information was very brief but at that time, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay was on the spot of the fire incident taking personal care for relief and rehabilitation measures to those affected in the *jhuggies*.

There is no point in mud-slinging when the burning human problems are there. I would like to ask this Government to take effective steps. There are 39 Government buildings and 137 multi-storeyed commercial complexes in Delhi which do not have any fire protection measures. I will request this Government to take stern measures within a definite time-frame so that such incidents in future are prevented.

We claim that our scientific advancement has been wonderful and we see from the papers of the previous Government as well as the present Government that we have developed fire retardant chemicals. For whom these fire fighting chemicals are developed if they cannot be used for the purposes for which they are developed? Lot of money is being spent on developing a particular product and that product remains in the shelf and it does not help this country.

I request this Government to treat all the jhuggis with fire retardants on a compulsory basis. They may charge a little to the inhabitants but this should be a must throughout the country. This decision should be taken immediately.

The owners of multi-storey buildings are not bothered because their buildings are insured. When there is a loss, they claim it.

The Government should fix responsibility of the negligent building owners due to whose fault these huge accidents are taking place and insurance claims, should not be paid to such persons.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY (Kishnagar): Sir, during the last one month, fire incidents have been taking place one after another. It is true that there might be some accidents in some cases but if we take together all the cases starting from 12th April to 3rd May, it seems unusual, so many fire incidents took place in and around Delhi which is the capital of the country. Here we are witnessing many fire incidents from Vigyan Bhavan to Jhuggis. This is something astonishing how so many fire incidents are taking place at a particular time. Anybody may question and people are questioning as to what is happening there in Delhi. So far as Vigyan Bhavan is concerned, that imposing and massive building is totally destroyed in fact. It has to be rebuilt. Such is the position. I have seen in newspaper that the fire broke out minutes after the meeting of the Directors-General of Police and Inspectors-General of Police was concluded. Immediately after that, the fire broke out. Shri Vijaykaran, Delhi Police Chief, was present in that Conference itself and he said that while he was attending the conference, smoke was seen emerging from the Conference Room itself. He said;

"Initially, we took it casually thinking it to be a minor short circuit. We left the building within a couple of minutes but could not imagine the fire could spread to this extent."

This statement is amazing. The authorities of the Police Administrations including the Police Administration of Delhi were there. They saw some smoke there. They reluctantly left the building. How could it happen? But actually it happened. From his own statement it is revealed.

Sir, there was a report in the Press also that the CPWD warned the authorities of the Vigyan Bhavan saying that there was inadequate fire safety arrangement. But nothing was done. This does not tell that the Government is moving in a very responsible manner. Thousands of jhuggies were burnt down and thousands of people have become homeless in the Capital itself. The Lt.

Governor of Delhi Administration has announced the formation of a Committee to probe the entire fire incidents. That is good. But is it due to accident alone that things are happening? There might be some accidents in some cases. There might be some short-circuits in some cases. But in each and every case, is it true that it is due to some accident? Is it due to short circuit that accidents are taking place? We cannot conclude this way. That will not be fair. The people of this country will not believe this. So, a thorough probe is necessary. It is to be seen whether there is any sabotage, some conspiracy. From the incidents, it is revealed that some method might be there, behind these. Otherwise, how could it happen? In Nirman Bhavan only the State office of the CPWD i.e. a record room was destroyed. That day I have heard—perhaps I have seen newspapers also—that all the switches were off including the main switch.

In spite of that, how could it happen? But it did happen. The record room was destroyed. It is very unfortunate. This is also very alarming. What the Intelligence Agency of this country doing? I do not know what the Intelligence agency of the Central Government is doing? Did they give any hint before-hand that such fires were going to take place one after the other? It cannot be ruled out that there is sabotage behind it. There might be some political conspiracy behind it in order to discredit this Government. So, the National Front Government must come forward to convince the people that they are very much concerned and serious in this matter. In the Capital in many Buildings including the Government buildings, Fire safety arrangements are most inadequate. That must be inquired into and the entire report must be placed before this House. People must be told as to what is happening in this country. It is high time the Government must come forward to see that no such things take place. This is the duty of the Government and the Government must see to it that it is stopped. The Committee that was set up for probing into this matter have ruled out the theory of short-circuit. So far as the Vigyan Bhavan is con-

cerned, they have told that this was not due to short-circuit. What is the method operating behind such fire incidents. It is a very serious thing. I urge upon the Government to come forward with a specific statement immediately. They must come out with the facts giving reasons of these fires within a very short time and also giving details as to who are responsible for all these fires. They must take proper steps so that in future such fires do not take place in the capital at least.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr Speaker, Sir, All the hon. members who have spoken so far have expressed doubts that somewhere or the other there is a close link in the chain of happenings which have resulted in fire incidents, burning of Jhuggis and bomb explosions in the buses in Delhi and despite all these incidents, the Delhi Administration has not taken any step to curb such mishaps. As a matter of fact, there is a close link between these two and attempts are being made to turn Delhi into a trouble torn area so as to create terror in the minds of the people living in the capital. The fire incidents in the Jhuggis of Delhi, in Sadar Bazar and the bomb explosions in the buses of Delhi are a part of the conspiracy which is being hatched in Punjab and Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many questions arise as to the cause of these fire incidents and also the force which is behind this conspiracy. Where from are these people receiving aid and what are the steps being taken to curb such incidents.

It is indeed unfortunate to see that occurrence of such incidents in Delhi has become a frequent affair, whereas in the past the Delhi Police served the people of Delhi diligently and did not allow any incident to take place in the capital and if at all a incident took place once in a while, no similar recurrence was reported in the subsequent six months or even upto one or two years, and further, no coherence could be linked be-

tween the two incidents. All these incidents are occurring openly under the nose of the authorities of Delhi Administration and the Central Government. This should be termed as the weakness of the Government and Delhi Administration and can also be termed as a failure on the part of Intelligence Department because they have made no concrete attempt to look into the cause behind the successive occurrences of such incidents and also did not take any measure to curb them. (*Interruptions*)

I have no objection to this and I shall be the first person to call for an enquiry so that the guilty could be identified, be it a congressman or person belonging to any other party. By such utterances, you are playing with the lives of the people of Delhi. How would you have reacted if such incidents occurred in your own city or locality?

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister made a statement in this august House regarding the fire that broke out in Sadar Bazar but I regret to say that adequate compensation was not given to the people. Their shops have been gutted and when they start reconstructing their shops, all the acts of the Municipal Corporation would be enforced on them and consequently they would not be permitted to reconstruct their shops. In the past also, when there was a fire in the Sadar Bazar area and in some cloth markets of Delhi, it took years together in getting permission from the Delhi Municipal Corporation, to get electric connection and receive other facilities. I would like to know from the Government whether instructions will be issued to Delhi Administration to ensure that no harassment is caused to the shopkeepers and a separate department or office is opened to provide them all kinds of facilities without any inconvenience? If such an office is opened, the shopkeepers can seek redress to the grievances. Apart from this the civic amenities in the major wholesale markets of Chandni Chowk, Khari Bawli, Sadar Bazar, Nai Sarak and Chawri Bazar etc. are extremely poor. The wiring is in a very bad shape. The water channel of the fire brigade is not located anywhere in

[Sh. J.P. Agarwal]

the vicinity of these markets. Due to this, when the fire brigade pours water to extinguish the flames, water stops half way through and consequently the fire brigades fail in extinguishing the blaze. Following the fire incidents in Gopal Tower and Ansal Bhavan the Fire Brigade authorities declared certain buildings fire hazard. Out of these, eighty buildings belong to Government or autonomous bodies, but I regret to say that whatever amount of money was given by the previous Government for this purpose was not spent properly by those who were responsible for getting adequate facilities for the fire brigade. Wherever the money was spent, it could not serve any useful purpose as there is no legal provision available with the fire brigade and Delhi Fire Service under which they can seal these buildings. As such will we continue to play with the lives of the people just because they have no legal backing? There are certain unauthorised builders in the city who have constructed big buildings and markets unauthorisedly. How far shall we remain a party to these unauthorised builders and shall not take any action against them? I want to draw your attention towards the pathetic condition of many unauthorised markets in old Delhi which will collapse in the event of a mild earthquake. There are many of such buildings which have been constructed in contravention of the bye-laws and no one takes action against them. Whichever Government comes to power, they try to win their votes by regularising these unauthorised structures. If the support being extended to these violators of law continues, Delhi will continue to fall such accidents unabatedly. I want to mention one more thing that Delhi Fire Service has to pay 40 per cent duty in importing the equipment required by it. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to ask the Finance Minister not to charge duty on the import of equipment required by the Fire brigade on the same lines as is done in the case of life saving drugs. Today the population of Delhi is 80 lakhs and the budget for fire brigade is just Rs. 4 crores, and amount which has remained static for years together. I want to

remind the hon. Minister that for the sake of safety and convenience of the people living in Delhi when we blame the fire personnel for reaching late, we should also ensure that they have adequate means or try to find out why the demands put forth by them have not been fulfilled. A Committee had recommended in the year 1976 that there should be 63 fire stations in Delhi but there are only 23 fire stations as on date. It is matter of concern that the population of Delhi is increasing, but we are paying no attention towards it. It is the firemen who are abused the most, despite the fact that it is they who save the life and property of the people at their risk of their own lives. The Shopkeepers of Sadar Bazar and Chandni Chowk want to get their shops insured, but the insurance Company do not entertain them. It is such a place where fire can break any moment and a mishap can take place. As such for the benefit of the traders and for the safety of their life and property, would you try to find out who are these people or which is this company who refuses to provide insurance cover there and further refuses to provide compensation. The people of Delhi are fear stricken. The people living in *Jhuggi Jhonpadi* cannot afford two meals a day and have only a piece of *tripal* or polythene over their heads in the name of roof. Many people come to Delhi from outside with the hope to earn two square meals a day or to make a living by selling goods on the pavements, but when their houses catch fire, they are given only Rs. 500 as compensation. If we cannot protect them, then at least provide them the basic amenities who drinking water and electric connections, so that they could at least feel that the Government is concerned about them. But whenever fire breaks out in a *Jhuggi Jhonpadi* cluster, nobody goes to them even to enquire about their well being. I am very sorry to note that whatever policies are framed by the administration and the facilities which should be provided to them under the ambit of those policies are not provided them. I feel that whatever has happened, there is some conspiracy behind it. The poor and the traders suffered losses, the people in Delhi are terror stricken and, as such, I expect from the Government and the police

that they would take certain steps which could restore the Shattered confidence of the people in Delhi and they may not have the feeling that Delhi is also becoming Punjab or Kashmir. The conspiracies hatched in India at the instance of Pakistan should not compell the people is feel that we are not in a position to do anything and have totally failed in curbing all these activities.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairnan, Sir, before expressing my views on the subject I would like to say that we should concentrate our discussion on fire accidents in Delhi but the hon. Member who has just spoken before me has tried to prove that it is happening for the last five months and it has affected the law and order system in Delhi. I would like to say that now the amount of relief to be given to the affected slum dwellers is Rs. 500/- whereas it was only Rs. 250/- for the fire victims of that category six months ago. Thus, the amount of relief has been doubled now.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even earlier there were several incidents of fire in Delhi. 37 people had lost their lives in the fire accidents at Siddhartha Hotel, Gopal Towers and Ansal Bhavan. What was the outcome of investigations conducted in this regard? Three years have passed since an enquiry committee was constituted and what action has been taken by the Government in respect of the shortcoming pointed out by the committee? You have stated that there are 80 buildings of that category. I would like to know as to why the Government has not taken any action in this date? It is very easy to say such things. You have just said that nobody visits the accident sites. 47 people had lost their lives in transistor bomb blasts in Delhi. None of the four Executive Councilors had visited any hospital or the site of accidents but this time when the incidents of fire occurred in Delhi, our hon. Minister of Home Affairs, the hon. Minister of Finance and other people also visited the site of fire accident.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Therefore, I just want to suggest not to give it a political colour. I had already expressed my vies on this problem. Now I would like you to tell me as to under whose regime all these buildings had come up and who were holdings the reins of power in Delhi during the last ten years and how is it that all these buildings have spring up everywhere? I would like to submit that today there is nobody to check them Delhi. This is happening for the last many years. The only thing I would like to submit that the incidents of fire should not be politicised. These incidents may be classified into two broad categories. In certain buildings, it was not merely by accident but in certain other cases, there are definitely some elements of doubts. Therefore, as you, Shri Kumaramangalam and myself had stated here that there was no short circuit at Vigyan Bhavan or Shastri Bhavan. I was quite certain and all those officers who were present in the meeting at Vigyan Bhavan, had also come to this conclusion that there was no short circuit. You should have kept your finger crossed but at that time, the Government came out to make a statement that the fire was due to a short circuit. Today's, some news reports which have appeared in the press confirm all that what I had said at that time that there is no possibility of short circuit. So far as the Shastri Bhawan is concerned the fire broke out there at 7.00 a.m. At that time, the entire office was closed and all the switches were off. It is not only I who is saying this thing but the officers of the fire brigade, Delhi Police and all those officers who were present on the spot, have expressed similar views that it should be thoroughly investigated. But your good self ignoring the gravity of situation made a statement in the House which was prepared by the officers. It appears that you merely read out all that what such prepared by your officers. I would like to submit that there have basically two kinds of fire accidents in Delhi. Some of them have been the natural ones and such incidents have

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

occurred now and earlier also these may be attributed to various reasons. As I know about the other kind of accidents, an element of doubt cannot be ruled out. I would like to mention the names of three places. It was reported that fire first broke out in H Block of Vigyan Bhavan where the meeting of important Senior Police Officers, Director Generals and Inspector Generals was being held. But the next day when I visited the Vigyan Bhavan, I saw that the main hall of Vigyan Bhavan had caved in while ordinarily such a thing is just not possible. I am sure that there was no short circuit and it has also been so reported in the yesterday's newspapers. The Government has constituted a three member committee to enquire into the incident of fire at the Vigyan Bhavan. In this regard, I would like to request you to extend the jurisdiction of this committee and conduct a judicial enquiry into this matter. A judge of the High Court or the Supreme Court may be appointed for this purpose. Besides, I would like to request to extend the jurisdiction of such enquiries to cover thereunder all the fire incidents which have occurred in Delhi at various places so that the real facts may be brought before the House and the people. The appointment of merely a three member committee is not an adequate measure, instead a full fledged commission should be constituted for an independent enquiry which should be fully empowered to enquire into all its aspects. Mr. deputy speaker, Sir, some incidents of fire have occurred in Delhi due to natural reasons and if precautionary measures had been taken well in advance, it could have been averted. It has been discussed earlier that 37 people had lost their lives in the fire accidents at Gopal Tower and Sidhartha Hotel. The previous Government had constituted the Khanna committee to enquire into these accidents. The committee had submitted its report to the Government which has been mentioned here just now. Today, there are several multi-storeyed buildings and skyscrapers in Delhi and the original builders of these buildings have now left this city after selling out these buildings. Any how,

they have obtained the safety certificates from the Governmental agencies whereas the safety measures have not been ensured in these buildings. Only God knows how they have succeeded in obtaining such certificates. It is for that reason that the occupants of these buildings do not care about anything. In fact the builders have left after collecting money. Now how can you control them? Earlier too, I had requested you that the fire brigade units of Delhi should be strengthened. In the event of a fire incident if you have to ask for water tankers from Uttar Pradesh or Haryana, how can you control the fire? The Government should have an idea of the requirement of water tankers for the population of Delhi which is about 80-90 lakhs. It has come to my notice that about 50 water tankers are out of order. If these had been repaired earlier and deployed near the slum dwellings or some other steps of that sort had been taken before hand, these incidents of fire could have been averted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the officers present there had informed me that the fire which had broken out at the Vigyan Bhavan and the Shastri Bhavan were certainly an act of sabotage. Three or four persons have been nabbed for the fire incident at Badli, the matter is still under investigation. A judicial enquiry should be conducted into this matter to find out all the factors which have been responsible for this incident because an enquiry at a lower level will not serve any purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second submission is that the recommendations made in the Khanna Committee's Report, which had been received by the Government three years ago and is now gathering dust, should be considered and an action should be taken on it. The recommendations made therein have not attracted the attention of the Government. Therefore, what I mean to say is, these recommendations should be got implemented and precautionary measures should also be taken to check the fire accidents in such high rise buildings.

Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, the fire broke

out in Sadar Bazar also. But the cases are not being settled with the required expediency. The actual reason for the delay is the bureaucratic ways of working. On one hand, the affected people have lost their property because of fire, on the other hand, these poor people would be completely ruined due to delay in the settlement of their cases. I would therefore, like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to fix the date and time for the Insurance companies by which all the cases of insurance claims are settled. If they fail to do so, the responsibility should be fixed. If a time bound programme is formulated in this regard, the victims will be able to get some relief. The corporation should also be instructed not to enforce their rules very strictly in the cases of those whose shops have been destroyed in the fire to enable them to build their shops again. This discussion should be divided into two parts and precautionary measures should be taken accordingly.

[English]

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in Delhi specially, from the 16th of last month till today, there have been many fire accidents and so many lives and property have been lost. There is no doubt that there were fire accidents in Delhi previously also. But the question today is that the prestigious Vigyan Bhawan was destroyed by fire for which a Committee was appointed. They have said that it was not due to short circuit. After this accident, there was fire in Nirman Bhawan and Shastri Bhawan. These buildings need special attention and importance. When the fire took place in Vigyan Bhawan, Directors of Police were sitting inside. There were reasons to doubt that there was some conspiracy or sabotage. After the Vigyan Bhawan fire, the Government declared about 147 or 157 buildings as unsafe. It is told that two Secretaries visited Shastri Bhawan. Though those buildings were declared unsafe, no precautionary measure was taken. This is the thing which we have to ponder over. When there was a suspicion of sabotage and the Government knew about that

such callousness on the part of the Administration not to take precautionary measures after knowing full well that sabotage could be there, shows how the Government is insensitive to these matters.

After the Jhugi fires, I want to point out one thing that earlier also jhugi fires were there, but this year these are much more, it has become a humbug. I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Khurana that not that jhugi fires were not there before, this year jhugi fires in their dimensions are much bigger. The question arises why this year this dimension is much bigger than before. In fact, the fires in Delhi have already scared the people throughout the country that the Central Government is unable to control the fires. The people are suspecting sabotage and they are feeling unsafe I would urge upon the Government and it has become necessary on the part of the Government, and it is the duty of the Government to immediately find out the cause of fires, specially in the Government buildings, and let the country know what is behind all this. If these things are not cleared, unnecessarily even political parties may be casting aspersions against each other.

I remember a story in history. When Hitler came to power, the whole German Parliament building was burnt. There are cases in the history, there are black forces in the history and those who utilized the confused situations to come to power. This should not be forgotten by the Government.

Secondly, I would say that in respect of jhugi fires, the Government knows about the conflicting interests among the slum dwellers themselves. There are rackets in respect of supply of electricity and such other civic amenities. Government is aware of that. In order to control fires, so many things are required. It is not only to hold a detailed enquiry and establish the causes of fire, but also to prevent jhugi and other fires in future. You know there are about 600-odd jhugi clusters in whole of Delhi. If there are some forces, whether supported by a politi-

[Sh Loknath Choudhury]

cal party or not, behind such activities, they would go on burning the bastis and what will happen, you can well imagine. This is not a small job. It is a matter of great concern and worry. Our administration should be responsive and quick to find out the causes of the fire and eliminate those causes which are responsible for these fires. Then, alone we would be able to create confidence in the masses.

Lastly, in order to control fires, the fire fighting measures are not adequate. The high-rise buildings as also the jhugi-jhon-paris have now become a fact of life and they are there. The fire fighting organization in Delhi must be equipped with the latest fire fighting equipment and the funds required for the purpose should be made available to them. As it is, they are not able to purchase the equipment. Ashon Shri Khurana pointed out, many of the fire fighting equipment may be out of order. Sufficient funds should be given and at least the capital city of India should create confidence among the people of the country that not only we can control fires, but also the dark forces behind there and the saboteurs, if any, would be eliminated in our country and they would not be permitted to create dangerous conditions. With these words, I conclude and thank you for the opportunity afforded to me to participate.

[Translations]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, since 14th April, fires has broken out at many places in Delhi which is the capital of India. These fires have broken out in Government buildings and slums. More than 15,000 jhuggis belonging to depressed people of the society have been destroyed and slum-dwellers numbering more than one lakh have become shelterless. Why do fires break out so frequently in slums? I had an opportunity of visiting the affected areas and talking to people whose dwellings had been destroyed in the fire. I was told that it was an accidental fire but was

set off deliberately. I would like to inform the House that the affected people do not belong to Delhi but have migrated here from other parts of the country in search of livelihood and to escape exploitation by feudalist forces. The number of such people in Delhi exceeds 20 lakhs at present and is increasing day by day. Certain vested interests in Delhi who favour feudalist forces and upper caste people cannot tolerate the growing number of such people in this city. So a conspiracy was hatched to set the huts on fire and force these people to return to their native places to be exploited by the feudalist forces once again. This matter should be given serious thought.

This was not an accidental fire, rather it was a case of arson. I want to throw some light on the responsibility which the National Front Government had to discharge, following this incident. These poor people became shelterless when their dwellings were destroyed in the fire. These people requested the Government to give them proper assistance towards resettlements but the Government did not pay heed to their requests. When a fire broke out in Gandhi Gali in Sadar Bazar on 16th April, the Government acted promptly and granted compensation to the affected people within two weeks. Delhi Administration has started an investigation with effect from 30th April through a Committee constituted in Room No. 56 of the Old Secretariat. The Government has made every effort to ensure that incidents like the one in Sadar Bazar do not recur only because it was the business community that was affected. When it comes to a fire in slums, where the population consists of weaker sections, the Government chooses to drag its feet. To protest against these double standards of the Government, the Bahujan Samaj Party, has commenced a 'dharma' outside Room No. 56 of the Old Secretariat. If the Government does not apprehend the culprits behind this case of arson, the slum-dwellers of Delhi will rise against the Government. Then it will become very difficult to control the situation. Under the leadership of the Bahujan Samaj Party thousands of slum-dwellers will march to the

it. Governor's residence, on 9th May to draw attention towards the Government's dual-policy in such matters. In the end I want to repeat that the fires breaking out in Delhi's slums are not accidental, but are cases of arson. People of upper castes hate to see people of weaker sections migrating to Delhi in search of livelihood and settling here in peace. so I request the Government to conduct an investigation into this matter and award sever punishment to the guilty. Appropriate compensation and assistance for resettlement should be given to the people belonging to the weaker sections affected in the incident.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katiyar): Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, the incidents of fire in Delhi are a matter of concern. Of particular importance is the fire in Vigyan Bhawan and the message given by the Khalistan Liberation Force to UNI that such incidents would continue if the Punjab crisis is not resolved. The Committee setup by the Director General, C.P.W.D. has submitted its Report. The Report says that the fire was not caused by a short-circuit. I would say that the fire was caused partly by sabotage and partly due to inefficiency on our part. Delhi is a city of 88-90 lakh people. There are 23 fire stations employing 1300 persons for the entire city. There is no fire station from Palam to Safdarjung and Mathura Road. We could have set up more fire stations and taken greater precautions, but we did not do any such thing it was mentioned that last year's budget was Rs. 4 crores but by 2001 we will have to spend Rs. 43 crores for this purpose. After the air crash in which Shri Kumaramangalam died, an Expert Committee was set up. The Report submitted by this Committee recommended that 2-3 fire stations be set up at the landing site of aeroplanes. The recommendations of the committee were not implemented. Other facilities were provided but nothing was done regarding setting up of fire stations 58% of the fires which broke out last year were due to short-circuits. The electricity cables in buildings have to carry a

load greater than their capacity Short-circuits occur when inferior quality wires made of aluminium are fitted instead of copper wires which are of superior quality. Claims have been filed in the Supreme court as this is a case of mismanagement on D.E.S.U. part. Compensation should be given to rehabilitate the affected people. The Government's responsibility does not end with blaming the extremists of Punjab or saying that it is a case of sabotage. the fire fighting organisation has to be strengthened through setting up of more fire stations so that fire fighting services are easily available whenever the need arises.

The Vigyan Bhawan which caught fire is one of the best mansions not only in the country, but also in whole of Asia. The architect of this building was awarded Padmashree. It was constructed under his supervision.

I would like to tell you that special attention should be paid to fire fighting. Only because this incident took place in Delhi, we discussed this matter in house. But there are thousands of houses made of straw across the country and what is their condition? There are jhuggi clusters at about 4400-4500 places in the country. There is no proper arrangement of water in these jhuggi clusters. Even if fire tenders are sent to these places, they take a lot of time to reach there. As per international standards, fire tender should reach the site within 5 minutes, but in our country, making telephone call to fire service itself takes 5 minutes. There are no approach roads for tenders to reach these places. Moreover when these vehicles reach the site, people started running away from that place. This is the standard of our thinking and, therefore, we have to educate people to change their attitude. At the same time suitable measures should also be taken to strengthen this service.

I would like to congratulate the Fire Service Personnel for the yeomen service they rendered in this incident about which a statement was made in the House.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to repeat the points that have already been made. I would like to make one or two points only.

The most important thing is that enquiry into the above incident which has since been ordered, will continue, but there is a great danger to the country in the next 3-4 months. Apart from the Pakistani elements, Kashmiri militants and pro-Khalistanis, there is a large section in the country which thinks in communal terms and is making preparations to engineer disturbances in the country. The danger is that the coming 3-4 months. In order to deal with such an eventuality, the Government should gear up its intelligence agency so that nefarious designs of these elements are foiled effectively. Our intelligence is in a bad shape. It is, therefore, essential to strengthen it.

Secondly, I would like to know as to how far we are prepared to meet the exigencies if all of a sudden fire breaks out places simultaneously? That day fire incidents took place at Sadar Bazar and at the Vigyan Bhawan at a time. Everyone was nervous and the situation had become very grave. Unfortunately, if the anti-social elements set fire at 4 places at a time, we are not prepared to face such an eventuality. It is very essential to make reparations to face such a situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had discussion on the fire fighting equipment. But the wiring system in Delhi is very outmoded and primitive. Due to that there are more chances of fire incidents taking place in Delhi. Besides purchasing fire fighting equipment, arrangements should also be made to electric wiring again in Delhi. Electric cables should be laid underground. One can notice that even a small fire in Delhi could spread throughout the city. As such, the entire wiring should be done once again. The Government should look into it.

At present about 15 lakh people live in jhuggies and there are 600 jhuggi clusters in

Delhi. All these clusters fall within the danger of fire. It is because these people take direct electric connection from the poles as electricity is not made available to them in an authorised manner. When the Government does not supply them electricity and the children of jhuggi dwellers living near a 5 Star hotel do not get light for their study purposes, it is quite but natural that they will take direct connections unauthorisedly and when these slums catch fire, they are reduced to ashes. The hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs should give an assurance in the House that these slum dwellers will be supplied electricity and they will no longer be required to take electricity connection unauthorisedly. Before people living in the jhuggis take electricity connection unauthorisedly for study purposes, viewing television and other such things, the Government should supply electricity to these people in a regular way and make full arrangements in this regard. Now let me take up the condition of our fire service personnel. Their condition is worse than that of bonded labourers. They are being put on duty round the clock and are not given any reliever during this period. While on duty, the danger to their lives looms large. There is a long standing demand of these personnel that they are not being paid proper salary. They have not so far been given proper scales of pay. They are not being provided proper amenities. Service conditions in fire service are very bad and they are worse than that of bonded labourers. These fire fighting personnel should be provided all amenities.

Thirdly, it has been rightly said that the compensation being paid to victims of jhuggi fire is too meagre and that also they do not receive fully. The victims of Sadar Bazar fire did not get any compensation though such a claim was made earlier. Even the insurance money has not been paid to them by the insurance company. The total insurance claim comes to Rs. 1 crore or 1.5 crores whereas the loss suffered could be between Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 100 crores. Now they cannot be paid any compensation. The Government may well ask a question as to what compensation should they be paid. At

least they should be granted loans on easy terms, but so far no such arrangements has been made. Adequate funds should be provided to jhuggi dwellers so that they could be rehabilitated. It is also very essential that the victims of Sadar Bazar fire should be given loans on easy terms. I would also like to say that suitable arrangements should be made to re-settle the jhuggi dwellers. While re-setting these people, it should be ensured that sufficient space is provided between two houses so that when one house catches fire other houses do not come within the range of fire very easily. Small fire tenders should be stationed at central places in these colonies so that they could be put to use at the time of need. I would like to request the Government to take suitable measures in view of possible dangers in the next 3-4 months.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): A lot of discussion has taken place on jhuggis in this august House. I am of the view that the incidents of fire are the handiwork of some unsocial elements who make a living at the cost of jhuggi dwellers. A proposal to issue ration cards was approved in the House and the process of issuing ration cards was in progress. In the meantime, these elements developed an apprehension in their minds that once jhuggi dwellers get permanent ration cards, they will stake their claim on the plot of land and stop paying money to them. That is why they hatched a conspiracy and set the jhuggis a fire.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that Delhi is the capital of the country and all of us reside here. If the Government cannot nab the culprits involved in the incident which occurred under the very nose of the administration and punish them, how can they give an assurance about the rest of the country. These incidents have caused losses to the extent of lakhs and crores of rupees. If such a tendency is allowed to develop, a crazy man can commit such an offence in a city or in a village at any time and reduce the entire locality to ashes.

At least, this mentality—the mentality which provided such a disaster—should be stopped. The fire that broke out in Shastri Bhavan is said to have started the previous night because the smoke was emitting from the building for quite some time. Shri R.C. Sharma, who went there, said in his statement that the fire did not break out suddenly, and the smoke was emitting from there for quite sometime. There is some conspiracy in the incident of fire. There is an apprehension that some persons wanted to destroy some documents. These three incidents are of different types.

Therefore, my humble request is that, merely saying that the architecture of this building was appropriate at the time when it was built but now we should reconsider keeping in view the present ends, would not suffice. We will have to think over the architecture and wood panelling of these multi-storied buildings once again. It should be stopped because it is prone to quick fire and we do not want such incidents to recur in future. Similarly, the hon. Minister should think about the decorative items, due to which fire spreads quickly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the suggestions made by the Members in this House or in Rajya Sabha should be considered seriously. The fire incidents in Sadar Bazar and other places in Delhi should be investigated thoroughly. The reason behind the fire and the loss due to fire, all these things should be investigated. It should not happen that after discussion in the House and the next day after publishing the matter in the newspapers the matter ends. It will not solve the problem. Actually, prestige of the Government is involved and therefore the reasons behind the fire incidents should be brought to light and the culprits punished. As has been stated five persons have been apprehended for the incidents of fire in jhuggi jhonparies in the capital but other details are not yet known. When all these things will come to light, then only the people would believe that the government is taking effective measures in this regard.

[Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make an humble request to the hon. Minister, through you, that if such incidents of fire are occurring in Delhi, the capital of our country, and if this trend spreads throughout the country, what will happen to the country. Keeping this thing in mind, stringent action should be taken by the Government in this direction.

SHRI M.S. PAL (Nainital): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so many incidents of fire have taken place in Delhi, thousands of jhuggis, have burnt. Fire has broken out about seven times in the jhuggis, and the incident of fire at Motia Khan was the most tragic in which many children and women were burnt. Besides, we are very much grieved with the incidents of fire that broke out in Vigyan Bhawan, Norman Bhavan and Shastri Bhavan, which is the property of the nation.

Sir, in my opinion, there can be two reasons behind these incidents of fire. One can be some local reasons which might have caused fire and the other can be sabotage by same infiltration. In the first case, there can be a lapse on the part of an employee, faulty wiring or inadequate arrangement of fire fighting equipments in the buildings. This has been pointed out by the Press and some hon. Members have also drawn the attention of House to this aspect. It has been stated that two workers have been caught for being involved in these fire incidents. They can be mischievous elements.

The other reason behind these incidents of fire can be a foreign hand. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shrimati Bhutto has announced the creation of a Fund to fight with India and Rs. 10 crores, has been sanctioned for it. This has been reported in the newspapers also. The Government of Sindh has announced an amount of Rs. 6 crores for this Fund to start a chain of incidents in India.

Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to go into further detail and would like to

congratulate the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay for having reached Shastri Bhavan immediately with his staff and officers as soon as he heard this news in the morning. It shows how alert the Government is and also indicate that the Government is functioning with good intentions.

I would request the Government that keeping this incident of fire in mind, a Commission should be set up in Delhi to go into the causes of incidents of fire in detail and all the facts should be brought to light so that the country could know causes of these fire incidents that have been taking place in a very systematic manner.

With these words, I thank the House for giving me time to speak.

17.45 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Review of National Policy on Education

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHAMANBHAI MEHTA): Even after 43 years of independence, a majority of our people continue to remain deprived of minimum needs of food, housing, clothing and education. It is also a matter of grave concern that our people comprise 50 per cent of the world's illiterate, and large sections of children have to go without acceptable level of primary education. Government accords the highest priority to education—both as a human right and as the means for bringing about a transformation towards a more humane and enlightened society. We need to make education an effective instrument for securing a status of equality for women, and persons belonging to the backward classes and minorities. Moreover, it is essential to give a work and employment orien-

tation to education and to exclude from it the elitist aberrations which have become the glaring characteristic of the educational scene. Educational institutions are increasingly being influenced by casteism, communalism and obscurantism and it is necessary to lay special emphasis on struggle against this phenomenon and to move towards a genuinely egalitarian and secular social order. The National Policy on Education 1986 has not presented a framework which would enable the country to move towards this perspective of education.

Government have, therefore, decided to set up NPE Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurti. The membership of the Committee will be as follows:

1. Professor CNR Rao
Director
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore
2. Dr. Sukhdev Singh
Formerly Vice-Chancellor
Punjab and MP Agricultural
Universities
3. Dr. M. Santappa
Formerly Vice-Chancellor
Madras University
4. Dr. Obaid Siddiqui, FRS
Tata Institute of Fundamen-
tal Research
Bombay
5. Dr. Bhaskar Roy Chaudhary
Vice-Chancellor
Calcutta University
Calcutta
6. Shri MG Bhativadekar
Formerly Principal
Maharaja College
Jaipur
7. Professor Usha Mehta,
Political Scientist and
Teacher, Bombay

8. Professor Sachidanand
Murthy
Head of the Department of
Asian Philosophies and
Cultures & Principal,
University Post
Graduate Centre,
Guntur
9. Dr. Anil Sadagopal
Kishore Bharati
Hoshangabad
10. Father TV Kunnunkal
Chairman
National Open School
New Delhi
11. Professor Mrinal Miri
Professor of Philosophy
North Eastern Hill
University
Shillong
12. Dr. Vidy Niwas Mishra
Vice-Chancellor
Kashi Vidyapeeth
Varanasi
13. Dr. SZ Qassim
Vice-Chancellor
Jamia Millia Islamia
New Delhi
14. Shri Veda Vyasa
Chairman
DAV College Management
Committee
New Delhi
15. Shri Manubhai Pancholi
Lok Bharati, Sanosara
District Bhavnagar
16. Shri S. Gopalan
Member-Secretary
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Human Resource
Development
Department of Education

The terms of reference of the Commit-

[Sh. Chamanbhai Mehta]

tee will be as follows:

- (a) to review the National Policy on Education, 1986 and its implementation;
- (b) to make recommendations regarding revision of the Policy; and
- (c) to recommend action necessary for implementation of the revised Policy within a timeframe.

The Committee will submit its report as soon as possible, but not later than six months from the date of issue of the order. It may submit interim reports as may be considered appropriate.

17.50 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Recent Fire Incidents in Delhi: *CONTD.*

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the fires at successive dates in April have roused strong suspicion in our minds that attempts are going on to hackle the present Central Government in the eyes of the people. So, the government should take proper steps and care to ensure that such happenings do not occur in future.

Sir, in January two fire incidents took place. In March one fire incidents took place. In April seven fire incidents took place and in May upto this date one fire incident took place in Delhi. As far as the Press Report is concerned, we find that 11300 Jhugi Jhonpri and shops were gutted, 16 people have lost their lives and 45000 people have been rendered roofless. The severe strain and stress these roofless people are going

through should be remembered and should be given proper relief.

While analysing the causes of the fire it is reported that short circuit and stove fire took place. The real causes of same incident have not yet been found out. We think the causes which have not yet been found out are engineered by some conspirators. I say this because of the fact that the fire at Nirman Bhawan was caused though all the buttons of the electric lights were off. So, there is no possibility of short circuit. Definitely there was a conspiracy to engineer fire in the Nirman Bhawan. Only the useful papers have been destroyed there. In Shastri Bhawan also, important papers relating to accounts have been destroyed. These points to the fact that definitely some motivated people are behind these fire incidents. Sir the fire incidents at the prestigious building of Vigyan Bhawan has actually tended us to such a situation that some foreign agents may be there because the high police officials were there and there the Conference was going on. So, I would therefore, request the government to make a thorough search and find out the real culprit.

In a Press Report the other day I found that a man was caught red handed when he was starting to engineer a fire in the slum area. He confessed to the police that some vested interests had engaged him to cause such fire. And when fire would destroy the Jhugi Jhonpris, the people will not be there and some motivated people will grab the land and they will come before the helpless people as their leaders. If that is the case and if really a person has been arrested, then the Government should think of taking proper action against him. If the present law does not suffice, then special laws should be made to punish those culprits, who have rendered great number of people helpless and roofless. Sir, I would suggest in this regard that house building allowances should be given to those people who have lost their everything. The roofs and the floors on which they have built their *jhuggi jhonpris* should be leased to them and their names should be put on record. As soon as their names are

put on record, the motivated people would not venture to cause such fires and make them divert from that place.

My next suggestion is that enough compensation should be paid to the heirs or the next of kin of the deceased persons. No middlemen should be allowed to voice on behalf of the people who have been rendered homeless.

When the firemen came to extinguish fire, they found that there was low pressure of water. So, my suggestion would be that where there are *jhuggi jhonpris*, in an around those places, water should be preserved in sufficient quantity so that the firemen can utilise that water at the time of need. Not only that, in some places firemen could not find space to move in. So, in and around the *jhuggi jhonpris* there should be enough space for the movement of firemen and fire equipment.

Fire was caused because of short-circuit. So, an overall emphasis should be laid, comprehensive measures should be adopted to prevent these fires. So, the electrical equipment should be checked by the experts of the Government of India so that low quality electrical equipment may not cause short-circuit.

If the fires are caused due to sabotage, then the Government should take precautions and use their Intelligence to find out the saboteurs. With these words, I conclude.

[Translations]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as many of my party colleagues have already spoken on the subject, I would not take much of time and would conclude after giving a small suggestion regarding *jhuggi-jhonparis*.

I have observed that polythene sheets are used in 80% of the *jhuggi jhonparis*. When ever these sheets catch fire, the fire brigade finds it very difficult to control and extinguish it. It has also been observed that

whenever such incidents of fire takes place, the Government provides some money by way of compensation or relief to the affected people or families. I urge the Government that in order to prevent such fires, Rs. 300 or 400 should be provided to these *jhuggi jhonpari* dwellers by way of grants or in other form so that they may use *khaprail* (tiled sheds) or any other fire proof material instead of polythene sheets which may not catch fire. This would help in preventing the daily incidents of major fires. With this suggestion, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with reference to the recent incidents of fire in Delhi, over which the hon. Members of this House have expressed serious concern, I would like to state here that it is a matter of serious concern and challenge for the Government too. We would like to instill a sense of confidence in the minds of common man of Delhi that the capital is now safe from fire hazards. The recent spate of fire incidents in the capital has raised many doubts in the minds of the citizens and the Government would endeavour to make them rest assured.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since assuming office of a Minister, it has been my endeavour to reach the accident site immediately and personally see it. The purpose of such visits was not to find out the reasons of fire, but to provide immediate relief and assistance to all those who were affected and who had suffered losses, especially and *jhuggi-jhonpari* dwellers, by gearing up the administrative machinery.

18.00 hrs.

It would be wrong to say that there is any difference in the viewpoint of the House and the Government because people have been dwelling in *jhuggi-jhonparis* for the past so many by the National Front Government, the Prime Minister has given an assurance to the people living in the 670 *jhuggi-jhonpari* clusters, which were identified in the survey

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conducted by the D.D.A., that their jhuggi-jhonparis would not be demolished. Not only this, they have also been told that all the jhuggi-jhonparis would be given numbers and the dwellers would be issued Ration Cards to provide them with some sort of social security, so that they could sustain themselves. This has always been our viewpoint. We have always paid attention to the downtrodden and underprivileged sections of the society. Therefore, wherever such incidents took place, I personally went there and supervised the relief work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, while on the one hand, we have such large clusters of jhuggi-jhonparis, on the other hand, we have a large concrete jungle. Delhi has 220 such high rise buildings on which millions and billions of rupees have been spent, but it is most unfortunate that for the past 10-15 years, such buildings were allowed to come up without any check. On our part, we are conducting an enquiry as to why people spending crores of rupees are reluctant to equip their buildings with fire protection devices.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): There are very few laws in this regard.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: No, we have formulated laws under which it is obligatory to equip these buildings with 12 kinds of devices. If one is alert towards fire protection, there are 6-7 methods which can be adopted and equipments installed in the buildings, to avoid such accidents which claim innocent lives. This speaks volumes of the failure of Government departments and lack of positive approach towards, fire protection on the part of those, who have to adopt these fire safety measures.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: If the Fire Brigade officials are allowed to seal those buildings which do not have fire protection devices, automatically, all the offenders would install the necessary equipments.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: As soon as the fire broke out, we said that we would be equipping all such Government buildings in Delhi, numbering one hundred and fifty eight as you may aware, with the necessary fire fighting equipments, even if it means shifting our offices to the Boat Club. This is not an easy task, because these fires have not been taking place only during the past one or two months or since assumption of office by the National Front Government, on the contrary, they have been occurring over the past many years. We attended to this task on war footing. We are removing all the obstacles that the Fire Brigade people may face, in case of a fire. We are making maximum possible arrangements in minimum possible time, in all the Government buildings. Along with it, we have also given instructions to the C.P.W.D. to equip all the government buildings with 12 fire fighting equipments which have been provided in the new Act. We are doing all this, keeping in view the fear that has gripped the minds of the people. Alongwith it, we have also issued warnings to the proprietors of private buildings and we have also taken serious note of the fire that broke out at the Vigyan Bhavan.

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): There are many doubts in the minds of the people regarding the destruction of the files and records in the fire incident.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: The committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Malhotra would be looking into it. It would not be just giving a report on the fire that broke out at the Vigyan Bhavan but it would also look into the deficiencies of the Fire Brigade in Delhi, lack of equipments etc. The Delhi Fire Service has got 23 fire stations. Nine more fire stations are being constructed. They have a total staff strength of 1225. It is true that it is quite inadequate in view of the total population and area of Delhi. However, how these fire stations are to be equipped, will be decided when the Government receives the report of the committee constituted for the purpose. I agree that if the committee gives unanimous report on the occurrence of fire only due to short circuit in

Vigyan Bhavan, action will be taken on it. If there appears to be any mischief and same is mentioned in the Committee Report. Then the case will be handed over to the C.B.I. I would like to assure this House that serious and sincere effort will be made to get a fair and impartial enquiry conducted in this regard till we are able to identify the real culprit to punish him. As I have said, the intelligence department has also been activated. As a result, four people have been arrested. Proposals regarding the future set up for Delhi are under our consideration. All these things will be viewed from that angle. However, the intelligence Department and police department have come out with a heavy hand against the persons who have been indulging in the work of dealing in properties and those who are behind the setting up and demolition of jhuggi clusters I understand that its results will be before us soon. Not only this, leaflets are also being distributed in the jhuggis to educate the people. Generally fire incidents occur during the months of May, June and July but in the present case, we are not thinking on those lines. Instead the enquiry in this case is being conducted on a different line deviating a bit from the normal procedure. I would like to give an assurance in this regard to this House. Efforts are being made to give wide publicity through T.V. and radio network and create public awareness regarding fire safety devices in all types of buildings.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY (Krishna Nagar): Did you get any Intelligence report before hand?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: 3-4 persons have been arrested on the basis of the Intelligence report. we have received. So we are keeping a constant watch on it and it has given good results. Doubts have been expressed by the hon. Members that whenever there is pressure on the terrorists they try to force their entry into Delhi to mingle with the multitude of this city. In view of this situation, the Delhi Police, the Intelligence Department and the Administration is taking strict action in this regard. Be it an incident of bomb explosion or fire—this House should

understand the seriousness of the situation and the Delhi should take it as a challenge because this country can be safe only when Delhi is safe and it is the exclusive responsibility of this Government to instil a feeling of confidence in the 80 crore people of this country. We are making efforts to do that:

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: 40 per cent duty has been imposed on the imported fire fighting equipments. These equipments are equally important as the life saving drugs. So import duty should not be levied on them.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Your suggestion is good. If some relaxation is to be given by the Government, your suggestion will be submitted to the Committee.

SHRI J.P. AGRAWAL: There are frequent fire incidents in Sadar Bazar and in the nearby jhuggies. A fire service cell should be set up at the railway station so that all the fire tenders can be stationed at one place.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Ever since we started monitoring the fire incidents, the Delhi Administration has accorded top priority to it. however, the suggestions given by the hon. Members regarding the fire the insurance work to be completed immediately by the insurance employees will be taken up seriously. The hon. Member has said that Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 should be given to them immediately. But I would like to tell him that giving petty amount will be of no use because they cannot even purchase the construction material, be it plastic or anything else, for the reconstruction of jhuggies. While constructing jhuggies, so much space should be left between the rows of such clusters that at least the fire tender can enter in the area. It was possible only for that provision that we start our fire fighting operations there, in the recent fire incident at Motia Khan, because in that case the fire tender could have entered the area. Not only this, but in Shastri Bhavan, the firemen were able to control fire within one hour. Downstairs there was a telephone exchange. There was no department related to accounts. There is Agriculture department and Department of

[Sh. Subodh Kant Sahay]

water resources development and 'C' division and also the office of commission of Agriculture. This point of view cannot be fully accepted that all this happened due to a short circuit during the morning hours. An enquiry is being conducted by the D.C.P. At present, the place has been sealed. So we have no details regarding the damages and loss caused by this fire. Regarding the fire in Vigyan Bhavan, if such indications are given that it was an act of sabotage or mischief, nothing will stop us in getting it enquired through the C.B.I.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): The fire incident in Motia Khan was a point of serious discussion in this House. But I would like to know what were the reasons behind the fire? Even at that time, the Government didn't take any such step, which may check such incidents in future. It is a matter of great satisfaction that nobody has raised a finger against the efficiency of the fire brigade. At the time of fire in Motia Khan, all the jhuggies had been saved with the help of fire brigade and the police. The fire was spreading there like jungle fire. Four persons were arrested on the charge of arsoning..... (*Interruptions*) I want to know whether the Government will give an assurance that such fire incidents will not recur? What steps were taken by the Government when the fire broke out earlier? I do not agree with the view that generally the fire accidents occur in the month of June and July. This fire incident is the result of a well planned conspiracy. Never in the history of Delhi, such a devastating fire broke out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are giving speech, please ask only pointed questions.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am asking only for information. Why is the Government not constituting a Committee of the Members of Parliament? (*Interruptions*)

[Translations]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Is there any Intelligence Report that the attempts are continuing to indulge in this kind of activity in other areas in future also?

[Translations]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: As I stated earlier the Intelligence Department is now fully alert. It is possible that they may not have taken it seriously earlier but after 2-3 incidents, they became alert. For persons were nabbed at the site of the accident.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Have you got information that there are plans elsewhere also? Has intelligence collected such kind of information? I do not want him to give specific areas. But is there any intelligence information that such acts are continuing in Delhi?

[English]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: I understand that coordinated efforts are being made in Delhi as a whole. I do not have any such information from the intelligence sources.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question is also related to it and it is an important question. Is there any intelligence report about fire? Earlier they did not take it seriously, but now the Intelligence is active. Is there any intelligence report about fire? Earlier they did not take it seriously, but now the Intelligence is active. Is there any intelligence report that there may be some more incidents of fire in other areas of Delhi? Will the hon. Minister may please let us know whether there is any report about such a planning?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: I want to answer your second question. You said that you do not agree with the view that more incidents of fire occur in the month of April.

but in the last three years in the month of April.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, hon. Minister whatever information you can give, you can give here. Otherwise, you can say, they can meet you in your chamber, because certain things are not given here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are certain things on which you do not press him.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: I did not say that the incidents of fire do not occur during these months. Fire can break out at any time.
(Interruptions)

SHRI J.P. AGRAWAL: This is not an excuse.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I stated earlier, the Police, the Intelligence Department and other people of Delhi Administration are working in coordination with each other but you will definitely appreciate that we cannot give such information lest the conspirators should change their modus operandi. I can understand the concern of the hon. Member and I

want to tell him that the Government is equally concerned about it.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Government do not want to give specific names of the places, it is all right. I want to know whether there is any intelligence report which points to any conspiracy being hatched in Delhi? If so, what action the Government propose to take to avert it?

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: When I had participated in the discussion, I had specifically asked the hon. Minister about this. There have been a number of fires between the period 30th January till now, for the last four months.

We would like to know whether he would assure the House that as soon as the enquiries are over, he will make a statement of lay the facts about the incident on the Table of the House.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: That we can do.

18.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Tuesday, May 8, 1990/
Vaisakha 18, 1912 (Saka).*